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Women OF KOREA

—AN EVER-LASTING HISTORIC HOUSE—

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG USED THIS HOUSE FOR GIVING ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE TO THE FRONT

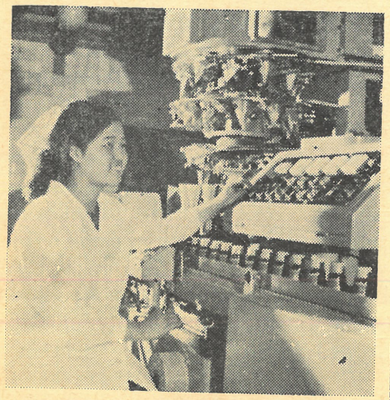
Ryongpo-ri, Popdong county, Kangwon Province, is a place of glory; at this historic spot the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, personally commanded the front during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dropped in at this house in April 1951 and appreciated the Korean People's Army-men who made marked military achievements in their combat face to face with the enemy, especially in their battles in the enemy rear. Having made a scientific analysis of the war prospecting, he instilled in them the firm conviction that US imperialism would be doomed to ruin and the Koreans be victorious without fail.

Women of KOREA

No. 3 (71) 1976

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION



Front Cover:

Under the wise leadership of the great leader the technical revolution goes apace like a prairie fire and the flower-garden of automation comes into full bloom. Amid the song of automation arduous work gives place to comfortable push-button work to boost production remarkably. Labour in our country today is happiness and joy in the true sense of the words.

Back Cover:

Part of the Tudan Duck Plant

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WHAT SHOULD I SAY OF YOU!

Nar Bajra

In the dark night
When the people losing themselves are seen,
Somebody here feels sorry.

Perhaps because of this
The cock raises his voice.

And as a response—
The sun rises in the east.
But...!
The sun on its part flows on before
Goes on giving light.

Irrespective of friends and foes,
It treats all alike.

* *

I do not know why
O Kim Il Sung!
I would like to compare you with the sun!
You know
Among human beings
Who are proletariate,
Who are people,
Who are foes,
Who are friends.

That is why
You laid the foundation of socialism
In the heart of people.

Naturally, then
Before the eyes of the world—
Korea ran on
On the back of the winged horse.

What should I say
What should I say further
O Kim Il Sung!
I should say
Long live Kim Il Sung!

(Written by Nepali Writer)

"I Will Fulfill the Wishes of All the Mothers of Korea"

Kim Myong Hwa

The Law on the Equality of the Sexes of our country was enacted on July 30, 1946. The meaningful 30th anniversary of the historic enforcement of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes recalls me to the emotion-charged days of the enforcement of the law while filling my heart with deep gratification to see our laudable women who have been brought up into fine revolutionaries under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The summer of 1946, the year after the country's liberation, was days of really stirring events. It was a time when our women were in infinite joy over the benefits of the Agrarian Reform Law and the Labour Law which were already in force then.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung distributed land to women peasants, too, on an equal footing with men when enforcing the Agrarian Reform in March that year and in the Labour Law enacted in June that year he made a point that sex equality should be guaranteed in pay and specified a clause on protecting female workers.

Indescribable joy and emotion wrapped us as we came to receive such benefits for the first time in our life. In such circumstances came July heralding another stirring auspicious event—promulgation of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes.

"The great leader convened the 10th session of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee at which he completed the draft Law on the Equality of the Sexes examining it clause by clause in person. Still wanting to make certain of its reflecting the desire of us women fully he instructed it to be discussed widely...."

Hearing these words from a Women's Union functionary and myself attending meetings where the draft law was explained, I was thrown into overwhelming emotion.

The time was when a majority of women had no idea of sex equality. They simply believed that women were born to be treated as inferior to men. So pitifully had our women lived for centuries. The sight of women choked with tears of joy gave me food for thought—how the law had been prepared.

It was 1931 that I joined in the revolutionary struggle following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. As early as those days the fatherly leader taught us that genuine emancipation of women—this would be made a reality only when the lost country could be restored and a society where the popular masses were the masters of the country would be built, and for that, the Japanese imperialist aggressors must be driven out and the freedom and independence of the fatherland be won. The teachings of the great leader roused us women to the revolution forcefully.

Having placed my eight-year old son and one-year old daughter under someone's care I left for the guerrillas. Like me numerous women joined the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The fatherly leader taught us women, kitchen-bound until then, how to write our own names at first, then how to shoot a gun, how to fight battles and a great many other things including the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution while he directed minute considerations for our health and daily life.

At the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and the guerrilla bases sex equality was enforced and the March 8 international women's day was observed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thinking not only of us but also of all the Korean women's future specified in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland he made public on May 5, 1936, as follows in part:

"...to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, ... to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities."

Immense was our joy as we pictured to ourselves a liberated motherland during our study of the Programme in our respective squad.

And now the beautiful dream came true. On July 30 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated the historic Law on the Equality of the Sexes containing stipulations of emancipation of women from feudal oppression and humiliation and of sex equal rights of women on all aspects of the political, economic and cultural fields.

The radio announcer read in an exalted voice the full text of the law and waves of women crowded the streets.

"Long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung who has liberated the Korean women from slavery and exploitation!"

"The Korean women who have gained emancipation and equal rights must be a cornerstone for constructing democratic Korea!"

Vigorous shouts of women went up. It was a day when the kitchen door of every house was thrown open, a great historic day. Every woman shed the tears of joy. I, also full of emotion, looked up to the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Dear General! The day has come at last!"

As I looked up to the great leader, my heart filled with overwhelming emotions, reminiscences told us by him during the anti-Japanese armed struggle came up in my memory with fresh meanings. It was of the words of his mother Kang Ban Sok on his embarking upon the road of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Producing before the General the revolvers used by Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok said they were "revolvers stained with father's blood and embodying the nation's spirit," and she wished him a sure victory in the revolution. Taking up the revolvers the General said: **"Mother, make your mind quite easy. I will not fail to accomplish the cause Father could not survive to achieve with these revolvers. I will fulfill the wishes of all the mothers of Korea."**

These words carrying immense weight with them came home to me anew to arouse in me thousands of emotions just because the happiness we enjoyed had stemmed from the revolutionary family of the great leader and had been nurtured under his warm sunshine.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the Law on Equality of the Sexes emancipated the women in north Korea from thousands of years of humiliation and ill-treatment, and a twofold and threefold oppression, enabling them to enjoy equal rights with men and work actively in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."

Reality substantiated the teaching. All our women took part in the first democratic elections on November 3 that year and many women became deputies. Women in large numbers joined in the struggle for industrial and agricultural production.

As early as those days the first child nursery in our country came into being thanks to the benevolence of the fatherly leader.

A clean sweep was made of the tragedy, grief, filth produced by the exploiter society—licensed and unlicensed prostitution, *kisaeng*, concubinage, infant daughter-in-law taken as a maid servant, early marriage, forced marriage, human traffic, etc.

On October 1 that year Kim Il Sung University was established to enroll children of workers and peasants, too, for the first time. Around that time I was reunited with my long-separated children and they all entered school. Oh, what warm sunrays shone upon us!

Thirty years have elapsed since. But what grows warmer as the days go by is the sunshine of loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under that sunshine countless women came to give full play to their talents and ingenuity as socio-political workers, directors of up-to-date enterprises, management board chairwomen of cooperative farms, publicly recognized scholars, teachers, doctors, popular artists, etc.

Happiest in the world indeed are our women, our people, living and working under the immense love and care of the great leader. To live up to this love, this benevolence, we are filled with firm determination to dedicate our lives in our revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him with the purest and cleanest hearts.

Personally Giving a Name to a Woman

It happened one day in June 1948, three years after the country's liberation.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung found time amid a busy itinerary of his on-the-spot guidance to visit the Yangdok Rest Home in South Pyongan Province, to acquaint himself with the recreational conditions of our working people, now the master of power.

The fatherly leader called the rest-home visitors and a woman worker to his presence and inquired of her where her home was, how many family members she had and what was her husband by profession. And then he asked her how much she learned letters.

With her head dropped she answered him in a low voice that she began to attend an adult school from the previous winter.

Smiling benignly the fatherly leader put out a pencil and a sheet of paper, and told her to spell her name.

Though feeling shame to show her poor handwriting to the fatherly leader, she wrote down her name "Kim Ae Gi" on the paper. (Ae Gi means a baby).

The fatherly leader, however, scanned her face and paper by turns without saying a word and finally asked her: **"Is it your name, auntie?"**

The woman replied to him that her parents were so unlettered that they could not give a decent name to her and used to call her Ae Gi aimlessly and even after she grew up she retained the original name.

Having heard her, the fatherly leader set himself to meditating, putting his hand on the back of chair, then he said:

"The Japs had prevented the Koreans from studying. So many of them had no decent name like you."

Even through the name of a woman worker the fatherly leader perceived the wretched plight of our women who had led a miserable life suffering oppression and exploitation under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The great leader heard a pitiful story from the woman about her tearful past and maltreated and oppressed slavery life without an rudimentary human right, and stressed that such a world came to an end and that from now on those people like her were now the masters and main force of our country.

Then he asked her: **"What do you say to calling you 'Kim Bok Sun'?"**

While the woman stood with tears in her eyes, the fatherly leader made her to take a pencil in her hand and practise writing the letters of her name "Kim Bok Sun".

Kim Bok Sun! Really, it was an expression of the great love of the fatherly leader who was desirous of enabling our women, once oppressed and maltreated, to enjoy a happy life at their hearts' content as the proud master of the country.

Like this, the great leader have given equal social right, dignity and pride as the master of the country and revolution to our women for the first time in their life though they had suffered a great deal from all sorts of hardships and misfortune.

☆ ☆ ☆

"It's Something to Become a Management Board Chairwoman!"

It was 17 years ago.

During his on-the-spot guidance to a co-op farm in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped before an experimental plot of ricefields which promised a bumper harvest with ears heavily drooping as if to weigh down on the ground. The fatherly leader praised that land readjustment had been well done and the rice promised a very good crop, too; then he asked the girl workteam leader there: **"Your name, please? As I've met you I ought to know you by name."**

She told him her name; he also asked her how old she was. Then he said, **"Eighteen, the prime of life! You have unlimited opportunities of learning in the future. You ought to learn a great deal and be a forerunner in the rural technical revolution."** And he taught in detail how to do farming on a scientific basis.

Two years later, one winter day, the fatherly leader paid another visit to the farm through the snow that fell in great flakes. He even looked in at a workteam propaganda room where co-op farmers studied.

"...maybe the girl workteam leader is among them here," he said and sought her. As she rose and greeted him he was very pleased to see her again.

"How are you? You've grown beyond recognition," he said smiling with satisfaction.

No one has expected that he should look in on her without forgetting her, an ordinary farm member whom he happened to see just for a while two years previously on his way of local guidance covering tens of thousands of *ri*. But the fatherly leader remembered her so highly appreciating her sincere efforts for a scientific farming.

The fatherly leader taught the girl workteam leader the scientific farming and led her with loving care so that she became a full-fledged co-op farm management board chairwoman a few years later.

The respected and beloved leader immensely rejoicing at her attaining some maturity as a management worker said repeatedly expressing his satisfaction:

"It's something to become a management board chairwoman! Isn't it something? It surely is something to become a management board chairwoman!"

The eighteen-year old girl workteam leader with bobbed hair at an experimental plot! Since that day she had improved herself as an agricultural worker, every step under the guidance and care, lavishing solicitude and immense fatherly love shown by the great leader.

One day, when she had recently been appointed the chairwoman of the co-operative farm management committee of a 100,000-ton grain producer county, the great leader summoned her to inquire her work and teach particulars of work methods. Instructing her to arrange and settle management affairs always keeping those of the whole of county in sight, the great leader taught her down to such a detail as the need to pay constant attention to the work of nurseries and kindergartens, too.

Today a large number of our women work like this as excellent cadres in agriculture, too.

The road ahead of them is immensely vast and full of hope because of the parental guidance and deep loving care shown by the fatherly leader who always warmly takes care of them placing a great trust in them.

Instructing That There Should Be Many Masters of Science and Doctors among the Women, Too

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has instructed that **"there should be many masters of science and doctors among the women, too,"** and enables women to study science to their heart's content at the postgraduate research institutions and doctorial institutions. Thus the daughters of workers and peasants who could not even dream of such institutions during Japanese imperialist colonial rule are now giving full play to their abilities as masters of science or doctors after such institutions.

Assistant professor Kim Dal Won, dean of the semi-conductor engineering faculty of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute is one of such women scientists brought up under the loving care of the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader has reared this once ordinary woman scientist with more than paternal love.

The fatherly leader met her in the course of his on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute in 1960 and taught her in detail how to develop our science in a Juche-oriented way, while giving detailed explanation of what women scientists should do as well.

When he met her again later the fatherly leader asked her kindly how she had been doing her tasks, and lavished on her great considerations.

The following day he telephoned in person to the rector of the institute to ask about her family circumstances including the number of her children and her income and cordially told him to help her well so that she might become a woman scientist.

It was just lunch time.

People enjoyed rest after lunch, but the fatherly leader telephoned for a woman scientist's future without taking rest.

It is thanks to the fatherly leader's close care and paternal love that she grew up into the dean of a faculty, head of a research institute and assistant professor, giving free play to her ability in the field of Juche-oriented research of science.

A woman serving as the head of a chair of the Construction and Building Material College who was nothing more than the daughter of a nameless worker during the Japanese imperialist rule has also grown up to be a doctor of engineering under the great care and love of the fatherly leader.

It is one of our women scientists brought up under the fatherly leader's loving care who succeeded in developing a prophylactic against the measles which were a dangerous disease until the country's liberation.

And these are only a few of the many women scientists fostered as masters of science or doctors in the broad and warm bosom of the fatherly leader.

Today our women scientists, as well as men, are devoting their all, energy and zeal and ability on all fronts of revolution and construction.

In this way the fatherly leader takes care of and treasures all our women and bring them up as full-fledged revolutionaries, leading them energetically to the brilliant morrow.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is the Gracious Sun Giving Us Women Worthwhile and Happy Life

Whenever we think of the true value of life and happiness the women in our country enjoy we feel our hearts full of pride and self-confidence in living under the loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is because all the happiness and joy of our women come from the wise leadership and close care of the great leader.

To look back upon the past, in the pre-liberation period the women of our country lived a miserable life subject to two-fold and three-fold oppression and exploitation under the long feudal rule and Japanese colonial rule.

In those years women used to be sold for some money like articles and had not even decent names to say nothing of socio-political rights. They had to undergo all sufferings and insults serving as maid-servants, kitchen-maids of the rich or as infant-daughters-in-law sold to better-off families.

They would pine away in tears of blood cursing the times seeing no worth of life, having no joy, no hope whatever under the whips and rods of the Japanese, landlords and capitalists.

Afflicted at the wretched plight of women more than anyone else, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionary genius and affectionate father of the people, lit up the road of liberation with the light of the great sun.

In the early days when he planned the future of the Korean revolution the fatherly leader set forth the women's emancipation as one of the fundamental problems to be solved in revolution and advanced a clear-cut direction and principles for its implementation.

And he organized the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and led it to victory defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialism and achieved the restoration of the fatherland. Thus he delivered our people including women from colonial slavery.

The great leader founded the people's state on the liberated fatherland and opened up the real way to our women's emancipation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Realizing women's social emancipation and sex equality is a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. It is also linked closely with the tasks of the revolution at a higher stage."

The fatherly leader had a multitude of complicated things to solve following liberation but he was deeply attentive to the solution of the women's problem.

It was thanks to his warm love and solicitude that the Korean Democratic Women's Union was founded before any other working people's organizations in November 1945, a few months after liberation, and the historic Law on the Equality of the Sexes was promulgated in July the next year. In this way the women of our country came to have their own legal political organization and the same right as men in all fields of socio-political life.

When he set up the people's power following liberation the great leader, saying that the political power could not be said to be a really people's power unless women occupying half the population of the country took part in it, let women take an active part in the work of the people's power and attend the discussion of state affairs as delegates of the power organs at all levels.

It is thanks to the great political confidence and care of the great leader that 7,051 women comprising 33 per cent of all the deputies are working as deputies to the power organs at all levels from the Supreme People's Assembly to the county people's councils, while there are a large number of women who work at important posts of the Party and the government organs.

For people to live an independent and creative life as the masters of society they must be freed not only from all slavery and inequality but also from old ideas and fogyism, ignorance and illiteracy.

The fatherly leader led us women to be emancipated from old ideology and cultural backwardness at the earliest possible date and become ardent revolutionaries and enlightened women of new type.

Thanks to the close and warm loving care of the great leader the women who could not write even their names during the Japanese imperialist rule are now energetically driving forth one of the two wheels of the revolution and construction as able managers of large enterprises of the country, as reliable masters of the factories and the countryside. Today women engineers, assistant engineers and specialists far exceeding 160,000 are working in every field of the national economy, while a large number of women are respected highly by the people as celebrated scientists, writers, artists, sportsmen, etc.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has established the most excellent child nurturing and upbringing system and education system, thus satisfying the century-old aspiration of our mothers to bring up their sons and daughters stoutly and educate them to their hearts' content.

By the benefit of the adequate paid maternity leave system, the advanced system of nurturing and upbringing children and the 11-year compulsory education, our women have become the happiest mothers.

In addition the great leader set forth the policy to emancipate women from difficult and arduous work and completely free them from the heavy burden of kitchen and other household chores and gives wise guidance for its realization.

All the changes that have taken place in the women's life and all the happiness they enjoy prove that the far-reaching conception of the great leader for the women's emancipation and the final solution of the women's problem are being brought into brilliant materialization.

Having acquired the firm conviction through the actual life that they can think neither of today's happiness and nor of a bright morrow apart from the wise leadership of the great leader, our women are filled with the determination to look up to and follow the fatherly leader with all reverence for ever and safeguard and defend him politically and ideologically with their lives and remain ever true to his teachings to the last.

Only victory and glory are in store for our women under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Grand Report Meeting Held to Mark 30th Anniversary of Promulgation of the Law on Equality of the Sexes Instituted by the Great Leader

A grand report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the historic Law on Equality of the Sexes instituted by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG was held on July 29 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG who is wisely leading our people and women along the road of victory and glory.

Hung on the walls of the meeting place were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG !" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a streamer reading "May the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG enjoy a long life in good health".

The meeting place was packed with women of broad sections in the city and women soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were wives of diplomatic envoys and women staffers of embassies of various countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in our country.

The platform was taken by leading functionaries of the Party and the Government, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations, women functionaries of central organs, functionaries of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, women anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and women labour innovators.

Letters of thanks to the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG from women and women organizations of all levels of industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational, cultural, public health and other institutions throughout the country were presented to Comrade Kim Dong Gyu by representatives of the women of various sections amid a stormy applause of the attendants at the meeting.

Kim Song Ae, the chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, made a report.

A letter of pledge to Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the great leader of our Party and our people, was adopted amid a thunderous applause at the meeting.

The attendants of the meeting adopted a letter to the south Korean women.

Similar report meetings were held in provinces (municipalities under direct jurisdiction), cities (districts), and counties.

"Really Happy Are Korean Women"

Shortly after we came to Korea we found from our direct experience what a good medical service system she possesses.

One of us happened to catch a cold for he was unaccustomed to the climate of Korea, and came under hospital treatment.

It was New Year's Eve and everyone was busy with his work. Someone in working clothes was decorating the rooms for the New Year Day.

He seemed to be a worker, but in the next morning he in white overalls gave medical treatment to our friend, and a girl gave an injection to him with a kind smile on her face, taking good care of him.

As we did not know the Korean language at that time we could not ask any question in Korean, nor could we tell which of them was doctor or nurse and worker at all.

They worked in the same clothes, helping each other with smile on their faces.

We saw from the first impression that all people in Korea work pleasantly on one footing in an attitude of master, helping each other without drawing a line of demarcation between one's work from other's.

During a few days of hospital treatment, everyone looked after our friend tenderly like real brothers though he was a foreigner. When he lost his appetite they were worried about it, and asked him what he wanted to eat and repeatedly persuaded him to take much.

Our first impression made upon us has become confident during the period of our studying in Korea.

And we came to convince ourselves of the fact that it results from the requirements of the Juche idea of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung that man is the most precious in the world and everything must serve for the people, and that it can be possible only in the superior socialist system of Korea led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

And we were deeply impressed, too, with the fact that the entire Korean women live and work happily with equal rights with men.

We saw women co-op farmers work at their best in the field and women drive heavy tractors skilfully. And everywhere we went we found women engineers, doctors and technicians. We learned from radio and newspapers that women deputies discuss the state affairs at many meetings. There are women teachers, women heads of chairs and women deans of faculties in universities and colleges.

Frankly speaking, in the capitalist countries or in the southern half of Korea, women have no rights and they are sold off to the capitalist and foreign countries as if they are goods. On the contrary, the women of the northern half of the Republic enjoy the equal rights with men.

Really happy are the Korean women under the leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In fact, wherever we went we could meet women in their pleasant work singing of their happiness, and could find healthy Korean children growing in the nice nurseries and kindergartens under the care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Korea is a blissful country for women, indeed.

(Excerpts from the letter of the students of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who studied in our country at the Construction and Building Materials College under the warm care and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung)

Opening Up a New World to the People in the Guerrilla Bases

After the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the building up of the guerrilla bases, one of the important strategic problems in guaranteeing the development of the armed struggle and victory of the Korean revolution.

The great leader taught that guerrilla bases should become both military strategic strongholds of the KPRA and the fountainhead of the Korean revolution in view of the prevailing situation and requirement of the revolutionary development.

Only when the guerrilla bases were established, could the KPRA have military strongholds and logistic bases of its own and carry on vigorously the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle over a long period of time. Furthermore, guerrilla bases made it possible to protect the revolutionary forces from the Japanese imperialists' indiscriminate atrocities and further strengthen them, build a strong mass foundation of the armed struggle, and lead the various forms of the anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses to the correct path thereby powerfully inspiring and arousing the entire Korean people to the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader established the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River, a northern border area of our country.

The overwhelming majority of the population of the Tuman-gang River area were Korean poor peasants and hired farm hands who had emigrated there, being unable to endure the oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism in the homeland. Their national and class consciousness was fairly high.

In particular, revolutionary organizations had rapidly expanded in this area and vigorous mass struggle against Japanese imperialism had taken place since the Mingyuehkou Meeting in the spring of 1931.

Moreover, the Tuman-gang River area consisted mostly of steep mountains and deep valleys. This terrain made it difficult for the enemy to attack and easy for the guerrillas to defend.

Another advantage was that across the Tuman-gang River lay the northern mountains of Korea, making it easy to contact with different parts of the homeland.

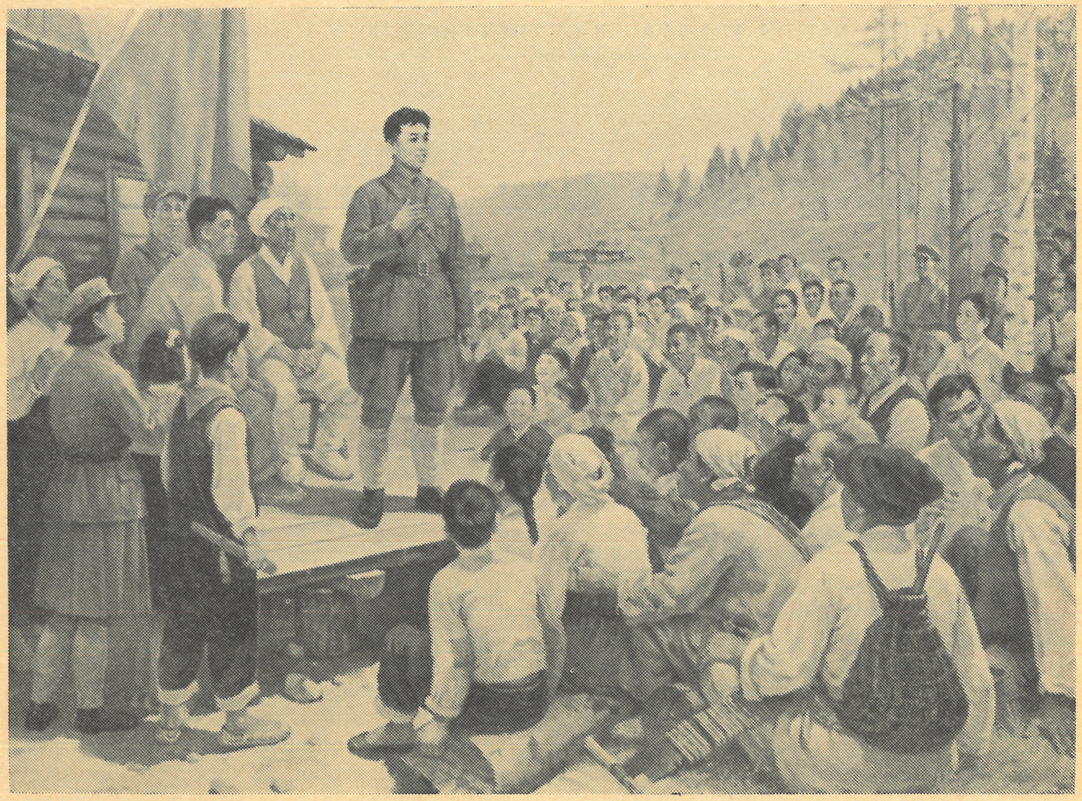
In order to consolidate the guerrilla bases after their formation in this area, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed forward the work of setting up a unique people's revolutionary government, first of all, and ensuring democratic policies for the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

The Government we are about to set up is not ruled by a king, nor does it represent the interests of the landlords, capitalists or other individuals. On the contrary, it is the government of our people for winning freedom and independence and ensuring them their rights and happiness. This government gives peasants land and women rights equal to men and enables everyone to receive education and to work and live in happiness.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, the people's revolutionary government was established in the guerrilla bases, and it carried out democratic reforms.

The great leader ensured political freedom and equality for workers, peasants and other sectors of the population in the guerrilla bases or liberated areas and granted all citizens over



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung calling upon the people in guerilla bases to build a new life

15 years of age, regardless of sex, the democratic rights including the right to elect representatives and to be elected to office, and thus enabled them to enjoy their life free from any oppression. And he saw to it that land was distributed to peasants.

In accordance with the teaching of the great leader, the people's revolutionary government confiscated the land of the pro-Japanese landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors and distributed it free to peasants who had no or little land.

It was a dreamlike event, indeed.

Thankful to the great leader for his benevolence the people danced and wept for joy, kissing the ground in their field. Their joy and emotion did not end here.

The great leader directed scrupulous care to the living and farming condition of the people in the guerrilla bases and showed fatherly affection for them.

It was one day in the early spring of 1934.

The great leader visited Shihliping Village with fifty-odd members of the KPRA. At that time the villagers were in bad, distressed circumstances. They were short of seeds and food.

The fatherly leader had a familiar talk with villagers to find a way to get over the difficulties and encouraged them.

On the next day the fatherly leader sent plenty of provisions and seeds as well as several heads of drought cattle to the village.

Besides, the fatherly leader furnished fabrics to the people in the guerrilla bases so that they might make clothes. Really boundless was the warm affection and solicitude of the fatherly leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung effected an 8-hour work day and democratic freedom and rights for living to the workers in the guerrilla bases.

And the great leader also proclaimed equality of the sexes and guaranteed women equal rights with men and free participation in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The great leader enforced free compulsory education for the people in the guerrilla bases, thereby opening up for them the wide road to learning.

Under his deep care, people of all ages—the children and adults—were able to study.

The fatherly leader set up many Children's Corps schools in various parts of the guerrilla bases, enabling the children to study without paying a single penny even under the difficult condition of fighting against the enemy.

He saw to it that the biggest and finest buildings in the guerrilla bases were used as schools. In addition, he provided the children with clothing, shoes, notebooks and pencils free of charge and furnished the Children's Corps boarding house with best kind of bedding and necessaries of life.

Basked in the fatherly affection of the great leader, the children in the guerrilla bases studied to their hearts' content and grew up to become reliable reserves for the revolution.

The great leader formed the party and mass organizations in the guerrilla bases and saw to it that many revolutionary publications were issued for the ideological, political and cultural education of the people.

Indeed, the guerrilla bases or liberated areas constituted a new society where there was neither exploitation nor oppression and a new world of the people where the entire people became the master of power and all the anti-Japanese forces were united firmly based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

In spite of their difficult life facing the repeated "punitive" operation of the enemy, the people in the guerrilla bases were happy and found their lives worth living for the first time in their life. Looking up the red flag fluttering over the office of the people's revolutionary government, the people could not repress their reverence for the great leader who opened up a blessed new world to them.

They made a firm determination that they would live on under the red flag holding the great leader in high esteem and gladly offer their very lives for his sake. Thus the guerrilla bases seethed with their enthusiasm of struggle and creation.

They smashed the enemy's pertinacious offensives, rebuilt their burned-down houses scores of times and did farm work. They built weapon repair shops to produce and repair weapons of different types, and set up sewing shops where they made military uniforms night and day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung waged the revolutionary struggle in a more active way, using the guerrilla bases as powerful military strategic strongholds and logistic bases of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and as a base for the development of the whole Korean revolution.

Indeed, the guerrilla bases, established and consolidated by the great leader, were the mighty bulwark of the Korean revolution and the new system and new life there radiated hope.

As the pattern of the future society for the liberated fatherland, they imbued the entire Korean people with firm confidence in the victory of the revolution and a bright future.

Revolutionary Exploits Performed by Kang Ban Sok Will Shine Forever

—A Visit to Chilgol Museum of Revolutionary History—

July 31 of this year is the 44th anniversary of the death of Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and an ardent revolutionary fighter who devoted her whole life to the sacred struggle for the country's restoration and women's emancipation and an outstanding leader of the women's movement in our country.

On this occasion we paid a visit to the Chilgol Museum of Revolutionary History in the historic land where the mother was born and grown up.

The Museum is snugly situated at the foot of the beautiful Changdok-bong Hill overgrown with green pine-nut trees and pine grove together with various fragrant flowers. It was crowded with women visiting here to learn an indomitable revolutionary spirit and lofty virtue of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

The Chilgol Museum of Revolutionary History has 4 halls showing the bright life of the mother and her revolutionary exploits.

We entered Hall No. I with a reverential feeling.

Upon the frontal wall of the hall is a large picture that represents the great mother of Korea who devoted ceaseless efforts to educate the young Marshal to follow the example of the ardent patriotic spirit of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

We stood looking up to the painting for a long time with deep emotion together with other visitors.

Even when she said a few words to the young Marshal and taught him how to write Kang Ban Sok always educated the young Marshal to become a national hero and peerless patriot to restore the lost country.

Now we went to Hall No.2. On display there are various historical materials for the patriotic and revolutionary family of the Mother and for the education which she gave to the great leader in his early years in anti-Japanese ideas and patriotism and in revolutionary fortitude.

The great mother of Korea was born on April 21, 1892 as the second daughter of Kang Don Uk, an ardent anti-Japanese patriotic fighter and progressive and revolutionary educator.

Her eldest brother Kang Jin Sok was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter. Under the influence of her family she entertained a strong patriotic spirit and anti-Japanese revolutionary idea from her childhood.

Now, guide of the museum explained with displayed materials that the mother possessed a keen sense of national and class consciousness more than anybody else, and educated the women to hate the Japanese imperialists and landlords and led them to the struggle against the old feudal customs.

One day the mother, along with her friends, was going to Pyongyang. Instead of walking the highway, her friends intended to take a back lane.

The mother persuaded them: "No! Why should we take a narrow back lane when there is a wide road, good to walk on? Women are equally human beings. Do you want a barrier to be set up between both sexes on roads? We must break down the barrier for ourselves.... We must seek our course for ourselves, just as we feed ourselves with our own spoons. Let's walk with dignity and regain our right of way...."

That day she succeeded in persuading them to walk highway following her.

Thanks to the mother, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal spirits were thus promoted among the women of our country.

Hall No.2 vividly shows the lofty personality of Kang Ban Sok as the wife of a revolutionary and the mother of a revolutionary, who actively helped her husband in his revolutionary activities after her marriage to Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and brought up young Marshal stoutly in the storm of revolution.

Many historical materials in Hall No.3 show on the boyhood of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who returned homeland at the early age of eleven walking the long way of 1,000-*ri* for learning and fostered the lofty aspiration of revolution.

Various historical materials are displayed in Hall No.4 having reference to Mother Kang Ban Sok who helped her son in the revolutionary work and took herself on the road of

A statue of Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea, erected in Chilgol

revolutionary struggle.

At the risk of her life the mother aided her son in his revolutionary activities; she undertook to bring in weapons, took charge of distributing in the face of a snowstorm *Saenal* (New Day), the newspaper founded personally by the great leader, in many places and went on secret liaison missions.

Having heard from the guide about the energetic revolutionary activities of the mother, we could not repress our respect and reverence for her.

Kang Ban Sok, an outstanding leader of the women's movement in our country formed a Women's Association in December 1926 and announced the founding of the Juche-motivated women's organization.

The Women's Association formed by the mother was the first Juche-motivated women's political organization in our country for carrying out the great leader's revolutionary ideas on the women's emancipation and restoration of the fatherland.

After the formation of the Women's Association, the mother educated the women in the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, firmly united them in the organization and guided them so that they might devote their all to the struggle for their national and class liberation.

She told the Women's Association members:

"We women, no less than our husbands and brothers, must fight bravely for the independence of our country. There is no rule that says only men should take up arms. When our husbands and brothers are fighting arms in hand against the enemy of the revolution, we women should also help the men in striking at the enemy."

Thus, the mother illumined the road to be followed by the women and fought on in the van of advance thereby pushing the Korean women's movement forward energetically.

While vigorously training the women through revolutionary practice, mother endeavoured to awaken them politically by setting up an evening class and teaching them the Korean language, spoken and written.

Indeed, the mother furnished a shining example of thorough embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas in the women's movement of our country, and gained rich experience in the building of the women's organization and performed exploits.

Through the brilliant life of Kang Ban Sok who performed the immortal exploits as the wife of a revolutionary, as the mother of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and as an ardent revolutionary fighter, we heartily realized the truth how shall one live.

Now, with every feeling of reverence for the mother we walked towards her statue placed in the historical revolutionary site of Chilgol. We halted before the statue respectfully adjusting ourselves.

Neatly clad in cotton dress and putting on a cotton shawl Mother is looking forward taking the newspaper *Saenal* in her hand as if picturing a bright future.

Kang Ban Sok devoted her life to the revolutionary struggle and yet she is living the eternal life on the road of this struggle.

She is a paragon of life and struggle for our people and women.

Looking up to the statue of the mother we have made a fresh determination to further splendidly build the socialist paradise which she had longed for by accomplishing generation after generation the revolutionary cause advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung holding him in high esteem in the future, too, as in the past.

Under the Great Love

It was early in the morning of April 10, 1947.

The time was when the increased production shockbrigade movement was going on, brisk and vigorous, across the country upholding the call of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

That day the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk visited the Pyongyang Silk Mill to meet the spinners who were doing their bit for building a new country as the master of the country and the factory.

She visited there in a most modest way: plainly dressed in cotton, white jacket and black skirt, and without notice, she came there.

"Mrs. Kim Jong Suk has come!"

This moving news spread throughout the mill instantly.

The whole mill stirred in joy and emotion. Every heart was filled with delight to see her, and with infinite respect to her.

How earnestly they had wished to see her!

The bright star of loyalty who was most respectfully and singleheartedly attentive to the great leader all through the fierce and arduous anti-Japanese war!

Back in the liberated homeland which she had never forgotten even in dreams, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, true as ever to the lofty intention of the great leader, inspired the women with unfailing fresh energy, with lavishing love as affectionate mother!

In her visit she first proceeded to an outdoor dump where women workers were engaged in cocoon sorting.

After exchanging greetings with them warmly, she took up a handful of cocoons from which she selected well-formed ones while talking with them without ceremony.

After that she walked through a preliminary process shop toward the No. 1 Spinning Shop. The accompanying mill functionaries were quite upset because not only the shop was housed in building as old as in the Japanese imperialist rule but also the equipments were as outmoded as ever and moreover, ventilation being poor, it was suffocating steamy inside as if it were a thick fog.

Yet she led the way into the shop saying she saw no reason why she could not enter where our spinners worked. She tried a dip of her hand in the cauldron, came up to a girl, asked affectionately how tough the job was, what age she was, where she came from, whether her parents were alive and well.

Seeing her blistered hands Comrade Kim Jong Suk grew pensive, no more beaming smile on her face.

Only after a while she took the girl's hand and caressing it she tenderly gave inspiring words that though their work was still tough the day would come when they would all work at automated machines. Then, looking round at the factory functionaries, she said that the memory of suffering under Japanese imperialism being vexing enough, how one could leave the workers working with their hands blistered now that the country had been liberated and they should have good ointments. When seeing workers stirring the hot water with a forked instrument for cocoon threads with their clothes exposed to sprays, she gently admonished them to take good care of the workers with the correct understanding that they were not machines but human beings, and told them to provide them with aprons and a ventilation system.

She proceeded to inform those spinners having infants at their home of the fact that the fatherly leader had instructed nurseries and kindergartens to be built so that the state should take care of children's nursing. Then she strongly encouraged them saying that they would work without worry and that they should play a due role in national construction just like men.

Every phrase overflowing with warm love for working women, her words moved the spinners to tears.

They recalled the bitter past when, forced into the Japs' silk mill, they had toiled and moiled 14-16 hours a day, undernourished and living in chilly

WORDS OF COMRADE KIM JONG SUK, AN INDOMITABLE REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTER

"Let us do everything in our power to add lustre perpetually to our country, our homeland, by emulating the lofty patriotism of the revolutionary forerunners."

"Our female comrades who had been denied rights and downtrodden, launch out into active life in society enjoying from now on freedom and equality to the full. Take a free and active part in all the fields of politics, economy and culture.

"Let's thus heal soon the sore wounds of our motherland that was trampled down under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism. Turn out as one to the work of sweeping away the hangovers of Japanese imperialism."

"We women must first of all learn how to read and write. When ignorant, one cannot acquit oneself well in the revolutionary tasks. Suffering sharecroppers, our women could not even see the inside of a school in the past."

rooms little short of prison cells.

They had been only under maltreatment and contempt without being consoled by anybody even when they suffered from prickling pain in the hands all night long or even when they broke down spitting blood at the machine owing to overwork.

Boundless indeed was the wholehearted affection of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who saw joy and happiness in the people's joy and happiness and would enable the spinners to enjoy a creative life to their hearts' content without any inconvenience.

On her way from the spinning shop to another shop she halted seeing barbed-wire entanglements over the fence of the mill.

Why haven't those barbed-wire entanglements been removed? She asked and told them to clear those things away and lower the fence too.

Those accursed barbed-wire entanglements which had escaped the attention of the many functionaries visiting the mill since liberation, those monstrous barbed-wire entanglements used to catch the clothes of fugitives from the hell before liberation causing them to be shot then and there.

Such miserable life, however, had been brought to an end once and for all by the country's liberation brought by the great leader.

Yet Comrade Kim Jong Suk was so deeply concerned for clearing away for good even the accursed vestiges of such sheer adversities; what a warm and deep love!

After her visit to the mill, she sent them truck-loads of many kinds of gifts manifesting the immense loving care shown by the fatherly leader. Hundreds of blankets, various other items of daily necessaries, as well as good remedies for blistered hands which spoke of the love and benevolence of Comrade Kim Jong Suk moved the spinners to tears.

Li Kyong Hwa, a workteam leader of the No. 1 Spinning Shop, who had the honour of seeing Comrade Kim Jong Suk that day had this to say:

"Her considerations and care shown us became our mental and physical energy to bring greater victories in production. We worked doing our hardest yet we felt no fatigue, on the contrary we felt urge to do more and faster.

"In this way she forcefully led us to the sublime struggle for building a new country. And she taught us that our utmost efforts for increased production were a worthwhile and honourable work conducive to relieve the anxiety of the fatherly leader."

* *

29 years have passed since the day when Comrade Kim Jong Suk visited the spinners for relieving the anxiety of the fatherly leader upholding the policy of building a new Korea elucidated by the fatherly leader right after liberation.

But still fresh are the emotion and sense of glory of that day when the spinners of the Chollima Pyongyang Silk Mill were honoured with the visit of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter who was most faithful to the great leader and cherishing that emotion and glory in their hearts they are forging ahead yet more vigorously for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche looking up to the great leader with loyalty and with infinite reverence and following the wise leadership of the glorious Party.

Produce, Study and Live Just as the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the National Agricultural Congress in 1975:

"Recently the Party centre put up the slogan 'Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!' and led cadres, Party members and working people to wage an energetic struggle to emulate their revolutionary way of work. We think this is a good slogan."

The slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" laconically gives expression to all the requirements on modelling after the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners infinitely faithful to the great leader to conduct production, study, life, meetings, political work and economic affairs just in the manners of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and learn from their fighting spirit, traits, methods and style of work.

To produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did is today a timely call emanating from the general task of the Party to dye the whole society with the Juche idea, which requires every member of society to thoroughly establish the traits of working like its masters in accordance with the requirements of the Juche idea, constantly taking the ideologico-moral food of the Juche idea, and living always in a revolutionary way.

To produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did is an important requirement in giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, a requirement which grows all the more pressing with the progress of the revolution and construction.

To what extent the superiority of the socialist system is displayed following its establishment hinges on how militantly the people work under the correct leadership of the Party. This is all the more true today when the new generation that have not experienced the trials of the revolutionary struggle but are only enjoying boundless happiness in the socialist paradise are appearing on the scene as the master of the revolution.

To produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did is a must also in the light of the prevailing revolutionary situation. Inasmuch as the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running amuck with a growingly unconcealed desperation to keep out nation divided for ever and unleash another war, it is essential to fight on yet more militantly in an intense manner allowing no manifestation of slackness and indolence in order to accelerate the advance of the grand socialist construction, consolidate our revolutionary base all the more and advance the cause of national reunification. To make the revolutionary traits pervade the whole of society like this is a fundamental requirement of the revolution for impetuously driving the revolution forward to a greater upsurge to bring earlier its ultimate victory.

The presentation of this slogan is a milestone in giving a yet stronger impetus to our Chollima, to our grand historic march. With this slogan presented, our people came to have a mighty weapon in pushing forward our onward movement decisively sweeping away all that is old and backward from the ideological awareness, from the way of work and life. Indeed the presentation of the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" demonstrates the firm determination and stand of our Party to add lustre to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Party for ever and bring to a brilliant accomplishment the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader; it manifests our people's unflagging striving to make yet greater leaps forward braving any storms by uniting themselves rock-firm around the great leader.

Then what is the essential requirement of this revolutionary slogan? It is the unbounded loyalty to the great leader; it is to live, study and fight on solely for him, for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche opened up by him.

What is important in abiding by the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" is conducting production activities in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. This implies unconditionally carrying the revolutionary assignments through to the end in the spirit and traits of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who said they had even no right to die before carrying out the orders and instructions of the great leader.

Another point in acting upon this slogan is to study just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, that is, to conduct study in a revolutionary way placing it before anything else in whatever difficult and complex circumstances.

One more point in implementing this slogan is to live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, in other words, to live in a revolutionary and cultured way and frugally, cherishing the political life given by the great leader as the first and foremost life.

By carrying into practice this slogan our people came to be able to ever strictly abide by and bring into brilliant efflorescence the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and to brilliantly carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche opened up by him down through the succeeding generations without the slightest vacillation in any adversity.

Our country following the road of endless prosperity and development looking up to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with unbounded reverence and following the guidance of the glorious Party is vibrant throughout with militantly skyhigh spirit and revolutionary traits.

Now our people and our women, for the implementation of the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader in his report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Party and his New Year Address, are bringing about brilliant results in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by vigorously stepping up the grand Chollima march, the revolutionary onward march of speed campaign upholding the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"

Let Us Meet the Requirements of Juche in Ideology, Technology and Culture!

In response to the call of the great leader and the Party, all our Women's Union organizations and working women are now vigorously conducting the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Amidst the successful carrying out of the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement", great innovations and changes are being made throughout the country in all fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture.

Marked changes are seen in one's way of thinking, method of work and mode of living. The technical revolution is pushed ahead to free the working people from arduous and labour-consuming work. A work to bring into full play the advanced culture of the working class is also being carried out splendidly.

GIVING PRIORITY TO THE IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"What is most important in the ideological revolution is to arm the Party members and working people firmly with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea."

Working women of the Sinchon Machine Factory, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province are striving to creditably carry out their resolution made on the day when they rose in the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" upholding the instructions of the great leader.

Giving top priority to the ideological revolution, they are preparing themselves to be women revolutionaries firmly armed with the Party's monolithic ideology with the loyalty to the great leader as its main content.

They are making a deeper study of the great leader's instructions and works including "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works", further deepening the study of the great leader's revolutionary history by actively taking part in the study held in the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas."

Working women here redouble their efforts to further study the great leader's instructions given to their fields and his on-the-spot teachings; they are training themselves to be reliable workers capable of carrying through the revolution and construction the way the great leader wants them to.

As an instance Mun Yong Sun working at the Fitting and Forgery Shop may be quoted. Entering this year she studied hard the "Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" and "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works" while reading many books including "For the

Freedom and Liberation of the People", "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and revolutionary novel "On the Road of Loyalty".

She has grasped the essence and content of the great leader's works and instructions and their embodiment—the Party policies— and made them her faith. Now she leads the van in carrying out his instructions and the Party policies.

As the first-hitter of production assignments, Mun Yong Sun advanced technical proposals useful to the over-all mechanization of production process. She owes much to her tireless study to think and act only as required by the great leader's thinking and intention.

Mun Yong Sun is an instance of many. The rest of working women in this factory are fully preparing themselves to be the great leader's revolutionary fighters, Juche-type revolutionaries by doing well both production and study under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

THE FLAMES OF TECHNICAL RENOVATION SPREADING WIDELY THROUGH THE WHOLE PLANT

The workers and technicians of the plant where Comrade Han Chi Nam works have come out like one in the struggle for the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" in accordance with the call of the great leader and the militant appeal of the Party Centre. Thus they successfully overfulfilled as of the end of May their first half-year plan far exceeding that of last year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The building of a developed socialist society necessarily presupposes the technical revolution. Only when the working people's enthusiasm for work is combined with modern technology is it possible to achieve a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist society and produce a greater abundance of material wealth while working with ease."

The knitting workers of the 1st workshop filled with the fiery resolution to carry into effect splendidly the lofty idea of the fatherly leader who exerts every effort to make the people better off made and adopted tens of technical innovation proposals in co-operation with technicians, thus creating the wonderful record of increasing productivity four to five times. A number of knitting workers including Hyon Myong Ok, O Ae Ran, Taek Kyong Suk stood in the van in this work.

The workers and technicians of other workshops also waged the speed campaign as passionately as them not to lag behind them in the innovation.

The members of Yu Son Suk workteam of the second workshop admirably fulfilled more than double their daily plan as they had determined to. They came to convey raw materials and products easily and quickly by making a lift displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to a high degree with the attitude of the master of the revolution while enhancing productivity 1.4 times by remodelling machines.

The workers and technicians of the plant who carried out the first half-year production plan one month ahead of schedule by actively taking part in the technical revolution in accordance with the instructions of the great leader are now keeping up the high level of production stepping up the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary motto "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

ALL ARE GROWING AS ENGINEERS OR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The most important goal of our cultural revolution is to intellectualize the whole of society."

Today our people including the working women, upholding the teachings of the great leader, are vigorously striving to intellectualize the whole society at the earliest possible date.

78 per cent of the personnel of the Eastern Hydrological and Geological Survey Team are students under the study-while-working education system; they prepare themselves to be reliable engineers or assistant engineers helping and pushing each other forward.

To cite an instance, in the analysis room of this survey team 15 are women, of which 11 are graduating class students of the correspondence course of the Analytics Faculty of the Tanchon Higher Geological Survey Specialized School.

Monitor of the third year class of this correspondence course, Ryu Jong Hwa is a housewife of a large family. But she is known to be a top-honour student called "an earnest scholar".

The personnel of this analysis room are not only methodical and steady workers but also diligent students.

Soon they will finish their specialized school course and become qualified as assistant engineers. But they will not stop there. They will enter a higher educational institution as worker-students. This in view, they are studying hard.

Now under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" the members of the survey team are waging the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" energetically. And their technical and cultural levels are going up day by day, while they are acquitting themselves well in the performance of their revolutionary tasks.

Happy Korean Women under the Warm Care of the Great Leader

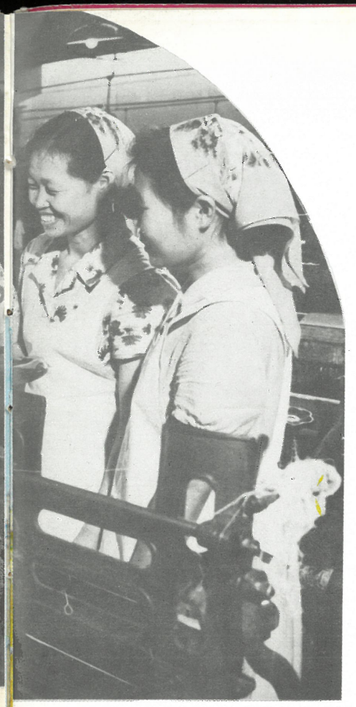
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, paying deep attention to the emancipation of women and the solution of the women's problem since the first days of his embarking upon the road of revolutionary struggle, promulgated the Law on the Equality of the Sexes on July 30, 1946, the year after our country's liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The Law has completely freed our women from centuries-old exploitation, oppression and social inequality and given them the same rights as men in all fields of socio-political life.

Thanks to the constant loving care and warm considerations of the fatherly leader our women

today lead a happy life under the socialist system and play important roles in all domains of politics, economy and culture as full-fledged masters of the country, as talented builders of socialism

Working women step up production with an intense loyalty to the great leader



Kim Jong Sun, the mothers' workteam leader of the Chollima Pyongyang Textile Combine, is a woman deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Labour Heroine (second from the left)

Every woman in our country works happily according to their ability and wish

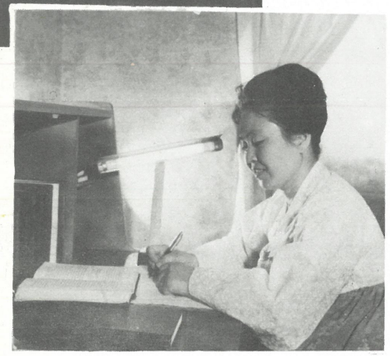
At an automated work place

Amateur performers conduct art circle activities after a day's work

Partial view of the newly-built magnificent Rakwon Street

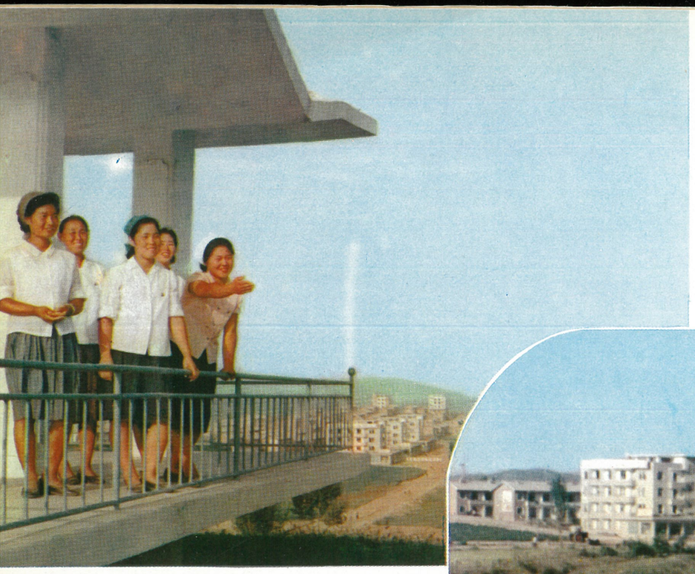
Happiest children in the world

Each house is equipped with convenient facilities to lessen the women's burdens of household chores; they are leading a cultured and happy life

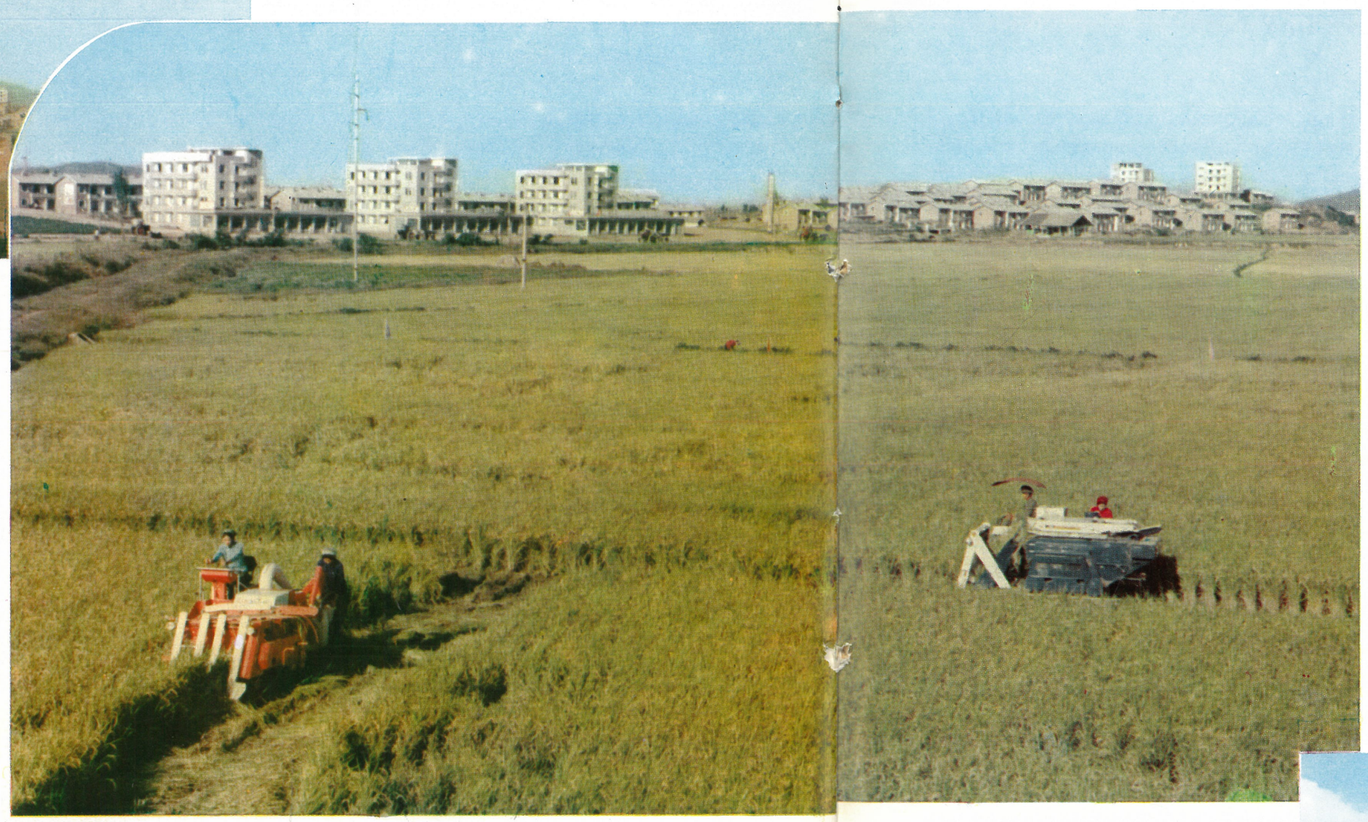


Working women in recreation

High-quality kitchen utensils produced



Our Country Women
Work and Live Happily
As Urban Women Do

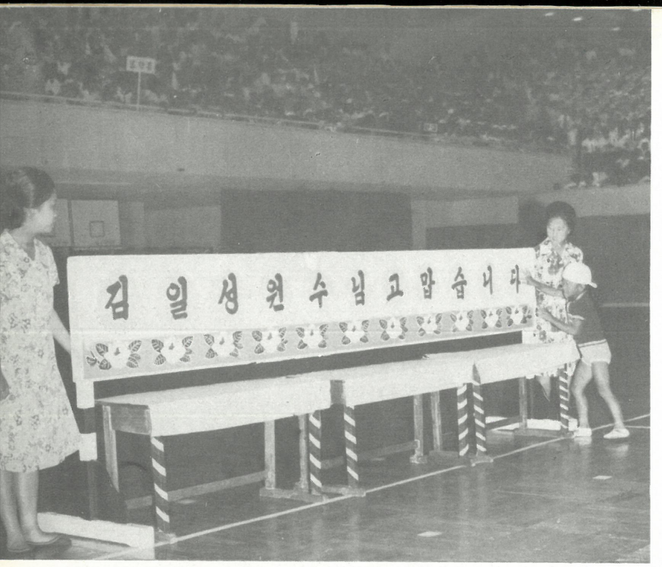


Golden co-op farm fields undulating in another bumper year

For scientific and mechanized farming

After a day's work

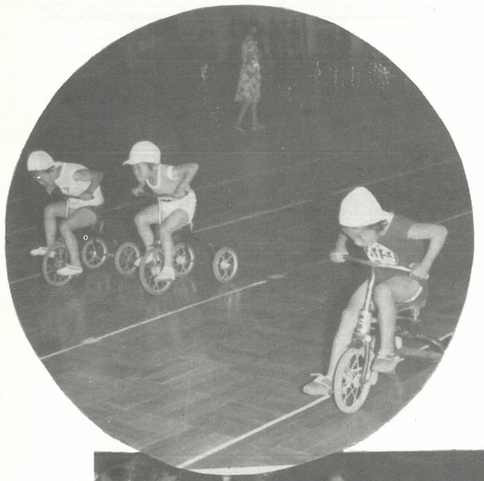
Mechanized farming and women operators



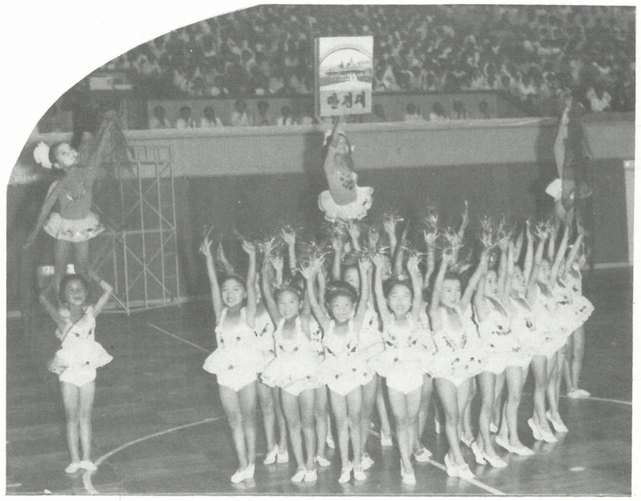
"Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you!" a scene of the word-forming race

PYONGYANG KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN'S ATHLETIC MEET HELD IN CELEBRATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE "LAW ON THE NURSING AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA" AND JUNE ONE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Amusing tricycle race



Calisthenics "We harden our body and mind as master of the future"



Our and foreign children's tug of war

Prizes awarded to best players

Wangjaesan Co-operative Farm in Process of Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution in the countryside must be powerfully accelerated to further consolidate the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture, quickly complete chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, so as to industrialize and modernize our agriculture."

Wangjaesan Co-operative Farm is situated along the Tuman-gang River in Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, the northern end of our country.

The policy of industrializing and modernizing agriculture put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is put into effect in this remote farm village, several thousands *ri* far off from Pyongyang, the capital of our country. Farming is becoming more pleasant one and constant innovation is made in agricultural production and the villagers' living comes into full bloom.

RICE-TRANSPLANTATION BY MACHINES, WEEDING BY CHEMICALS

Rice-planting and weeding had been regarded as a very back-breaking labour in the farm work. But, it is now a thing of the past in our country.

In hearty response to the great leader's programmatic teaching on pushing ahead with the technical revolution in the countryside, our workers have manufactured a large number of convenient and efficient rice-transplanters and sent them to farm-villagers.

The Wangjaesan Co-op Farm sees two rice-transplanters in every work team. One machine can do the work of 20 men.

Though situated at a remote corner of the country, this comparatively small farm has 45 tractors plus many rice-transplanters, weeding machines, and the maize humus pot makers. So it is not too much to say that the whole fields are covered with various kinds of farm machines.

Comrade Li In Suk, a female driver of rice-transplanter said: "I'm excited by handling the rice-transplanter, which plants out rice-seedlings in a swift moving like a needle of sewing-machine, continuously spreading a carpet made of green seedlings... Then, we warm up to our work and sing a song with a flowered neckerchief, fluttering in the wind."

This, however, is not their sole pride. Manual labour disappeared in weeding, too.

Co-op farmers extirpate weeds and raise crops with agricultural chemicals and fertilizers of various kinds provided by the State.

Thanks to the great love and solicitude of the fatherly leader who has put his heart incessantly into the work of completely freeing our farmers from hard, back-breaking labour, the farm is also entering a new era of completing chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization while further consolidating the successes in irrigation and electrification, and thus ushering in a new era of industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

No wonder, farm work becomes easier, whereas agricultural production increases year after year.

Last year this co-op farm increased the per-*chongbo* yield of crop by three times as against 1974.

"STEADY FARMERS" OF THE FARM

Steady farmers, they are such men as operate machines skillfully and do the farm work in a scientific and technical way. Many women are such kind of farmers in the Wangjaesan Co-op Farm.

Comrade Cha Kyong Suk is one of them. She, a twenty years-old girl, is a driver of tractor "Chonjin".

She does her bit for every farming season.

She is always the first to finish ploughing and carry manure, young-rice plants and young maize-plants to the fields. In autumn she carries crops to the thrashing ground in good time.

Last year she beat a male driver in an emulation drive between her and him.

She prepared spare parts of her tractor for three months, kept it in good shape and raised its

working ratio by 98 per cent.

This year, too, another emulation was organized between the two. She will not make the slightest concession.

Women "steady farmers" increase in number every year. They handle harvesting machines and weeding machines, not to speak of rice-transplanters.

Chairman Cha Sang Kwon said: "Women 'steady farmers' will grow in number in the future. Women are skillful than men in operating machines, though they are somewhat feeble.

"Today, they are real masters of the farm."

EXCELLENT FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

Thanks to the loving care of the great leader and glorious Party, the Wangjaesan Co-op Farm has been built as a modern socialist countryside like other farms in our country.

A neatly-built "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" is found in the centre of the village. There farmers are making a deep study of the great leader's revolutionary ideas. There are 300 modern houses, a two-storied hall of culture with a seating capacity of 300, nurseries and kindergartens for the rising generation. The village has been built splendidly. Now it compares well with town.

The rural roads are surfaced neatly and street lamps lined the roads.

In particular, public service facilities for women have been well furnished; a water-service, a bathroom, a cleaning room and a washroom, etc.

Relieved from the burden of household chores, women do not feel any inconveniences in their life.

A rural shop that reminds us of a department store and a tailor's shop supply the farmers with all necessary thing in good time.

Besides a nursery furnished with good facilities for bringing and educating the children in the farm, there are to be seen nurseries in each workteam. So, mothers work without worries about their kids.

The women who have two or three children do their farming work with ease. After their work, they can study and enjoy a good rest at their heart's content.

Therefore, the farmers are vigorously conducting the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" under the militant slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in order to live up to the great favour shown by the fatherly leader with loyalty.

Partial view of the Wangjaesan Co-op Farm

"TRUE, THE SOCIALIZED UPBRINGING OF SO MANY CHILDREN IS A HEAVY BURDEN FOR THE STATE, AND A DIFFICULT TASK. BUT BY ALL MEANS WE SHOULD ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR DEAR CHILDREN, FOR THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE NATION. WE ARE CARRYING ON THE REVOLUTION AND CONSTRUCTION ENTIRELY FOR THE SAKE OF OUR COMING GENERATIONS, AND, THEREFORE, WHY SHOULD WE SPARE EFFORTS IN BRINGING UP OUR CHILDREN?"

KIM IL SUNG

A Visit to a Nursery of Rural Workteam

Sometime ago we made a visit to a nursery of No. 1 Workteam of Pobu Co-op Farm, Kaechon County, situated in a mountainous district in our country.

In the wide playground of the nursery lying cosily at the foot of green Mt. Nyongjom-san we found various kinds of playing facilities for the children such as slide, swing and giddy-go-round of plane.

Hearing a merry singing of the children with organ's accompaniment, we were guided by the head mistress Paek Gum Ju to a "Room for Learning from the Childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung", where the higher-class children were studying.

A lovely little girl was relating the stories concerning the pictures respectfully hung on the wall. She was Yu Yong Ran. We were informed that all the children of this class had a thorough knowledge of the contents of these pictures.

It was really an admirable and lovely sight to see the children of tender age learning from fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung with the boundless reverence for him.

We dropped in at the dining-room, too. Cute kids were eating of cakes, apples and drinking milk with relish at the table. Looking at happy children for a while head mistress Paek Gum Ju gave an account of the personal visit of the fatherly leader at this farm.

"It was in the beginning of January 1973. In spite of the biting cold of midwinter the fatherly leader made a personal visit to our farm. He had a familiar talk with our co-op farmers and showed them in detail the road ahead of the farm. Afterwards he sent us scores of milk cows for the nursery children together with baby-carriages and bus for the mothers in this mountain village," head mistress said in an emotional trembling voice with tears in her eyes.

Now, every child taking between-meal refreshments with gusto was in the best of health with a beaming face.

Feeling deeply the benevolent affection of the fatherly leader for the children, we looked round playroom, sun-bathing room, children's ward and cribs.

Sucklings were lost in sound sleep under pretty blankets and higher class children greeted us with their eyes twinkling like stars, singing merrily.

How happy are our lovely little ones who are growing up stoutly in the blessed place under the gracious affection!

We met Chong Sun Ok and An Jae Hwa who were taking a recess together with their cute children playing in a lovely manner. Their faces wore a happy pleasant smile.

"Really great is the happiness and joy of our women and children today, yet the fatherly leader has granted another favour to them. He has instituted the advanced Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children. My tongue fails to describe the favour and affection, indeed!" Chong Sun Ok said, her face expressing a firm determination to repay the deep benevolent affection of the great leader with loyalty.

Teaching that the child is king of the country, the fatherly leader set up palace-like nurseries and kindergartens in towns and countryside, sea and mountain villages and even on a solitary islet, and afforded the first example of popular policy

Our children grow happily at the Pyongyang Septe mber 15 Weekly Nursery, where enrolled are foreign children staying in our country, too

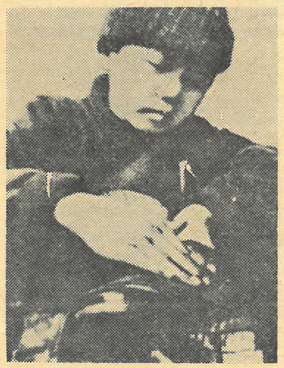
of bringing up the entire children under the sole charge of the State for the first time in the world.

Perfect happy are our women living under the gracious care of the great leader, and our children are blissful, indeed.

After a while we left the nursery with light steps giving ear to the happy singing of the nursery children.

SOUTH KOREAN CHILDREN ARE FORSAKEN

The life of a boy hangs on some papers



Shoe polishing, instead of learning at school

A girl busy in ragpicking from early morning

ANOTHER CREATURE CONDUCIVE TO CHEMICALIZATION OF RURAL ECONOMY

The fatherly leader has been devoting his whole life to the people's happiness and the country's prosperity. Under his great solicitude the Urea Fertilizer Factory of the Youth Chemical Combine, a chemical base, went into operation.

The newly-built factory is fully automated ranging from processing and packing to carrying and loading.

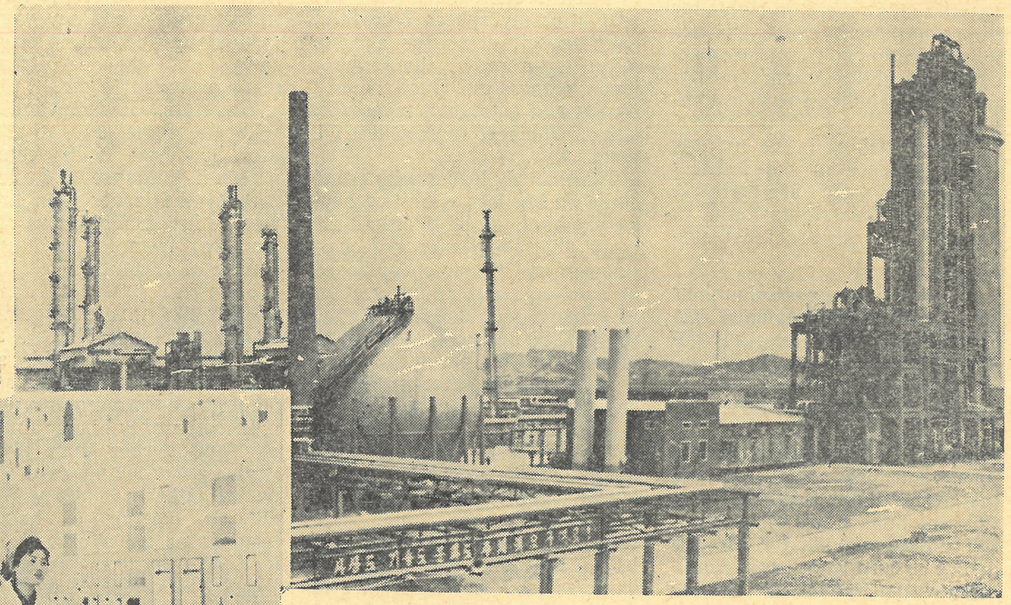
Attaching importance to the role of chemical industry both in developing the national economy and in improving the people's living, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, despite his tight schedule for leading the revolution and construction, personally visited here to select a building site for the factory and taught in detail how to construct it.

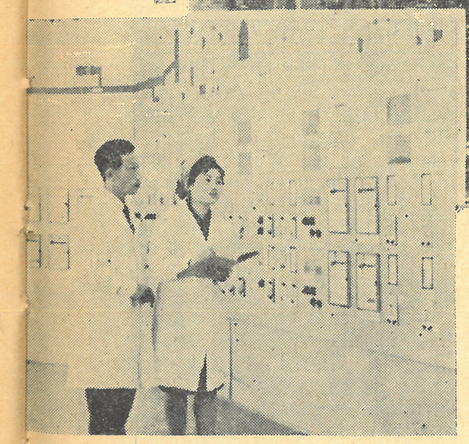
Our heroic builders who rose as one in realizing the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader at the earliest possible date hastened the construction by vigorously waging a speed campaign.

Thus they completed only within 8 months the construction which was expected to take one and half a year.

Now high-quality urea fertilizer pours out of the factory in large quantities.

Being another creation for further solidifying the country's independent national economy, this factory will make a great contribution to accelerating the chemicalization of the rural economy.





The newly-commissioned Urea Fertilizer Factory, Youth Chemical Combine

A Farm Hand's Daughter Has Become Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly

Li Kum Nyo

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Unlike capitalist society where the people have neither political rights nor freedom, the socialist system actually provides genuine democratic rights and freedom to the masses of the people in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. In our society, everyone participates freely in the political life of the country, exercises his sovereign rights for the revolutionary cause, chooses his occupation and profession according to ability and propensity, and works, studies and lives happily."

Indeed basking in the sunrays of benevolence of the fatherly leader our people are enjoying true political rights and a happy life in the socialist system of our country.

I, a poor farm hand's daughter in a remote mountainous village of Pyokdong, North Pyongan Province, before liberation, have grown up into a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Hero of the Republic and participate in the discussion of state affairs, major or minor. Whenever I think of this I feel my heart full with gratitude for the immense benevolence and boundless warm affection of the fatherly leader.

I, a girl with bobbed hair (then chairman of the management board of the Namjong Co-op Farm, Pyokdong County) had the honour of attending and making a speech at the National Conference of Agricultural Activists held in December 1960 in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. I made my speech proudly about the successes achieved in the struggle to carry out the agricultural policy of our Party and the ever more bountiful life of the farmers in the mountainous regions under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Hearing me attentively, the fatherly leader was very satisfied and gave me generous words of praise.

When I came back to my seat after my speech I couldn't calm myself down for a long.

During a recess the fatherly leader wanted me. Overwhelmed by joy and emotion I reverently entered the rest room where the leader was.

The fatherly leader with broad smile on his face warmly grasped my hand as he praised me again that the young girl chairman of the management board of a co-op farm at the foot of Piraebong had done a good work. Then he encouraged me to become a heroine by working still better and patted me on the shoulder.

Back from the Conference, I thought a lot about how to do my work to live up to the leader's high expectation and set about my work.

But, it often made me anxious by my failing to do a smooth work as I had no experience in the farming work and was not good at managing the economic life of the farm.

It was at such a time that the fatherly leader with his deep concern for the life of the farmers in the mountainous regions took measures in person so that electricity found its way to such a small farm in the mountainous region as ours and he sent us tractors, lorries and other farm machines and materials generously.

Afterwards the fatherly leader sent for me though he was very busy on his way for on-the-spot guidance in Changsong, Pyokdong and Sakju areas, covering a long distance over steep mountains passes.

Every time he received me the fatherly leader taught in detail the ways of further raising the living standards of the farmers in our region and my working methods and led me to properly carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to me.

Therefore, I work and live with the high pride that we are honoured with constant personal guidance and loving care by the leader even though we live in a mountainous region far away from Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Showing paternal considerations like this the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung saw to it that I could study at a college, and has entrusted me with the farming of a region.

Incomparably higher than the sky and deeper than the sea is the great loving care shown by the fatherly leader who gave me the honour of being a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, the most precious political life, conferred on me the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizen of the Republic, and brought me up as a deputy to the SPA.

Indeed, it is beyond imagination in the capitalist society like the United States and south Korea under the US imperialists' occupation where the power is in the hands of the rich and privileged who lord it over there that a farm hand's daughter, poverty-stricken and down-trodden in the past becomes a deputy.

Therefore, I feel with all my heart as my own life proves that the socialist system in our country established by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung by brilliantly translating his Juche idea into reality is fine and brings the people every benefit.

The fatherly leader has not only brought me up as a deputy to the SPA, Labour Hero and qualified agronomist and enstrusted me with an important revolutionary post but also extended me a great loving care and considerations even for my health.

One day of July 1968, I was wounded in an accident and lay unconscious.

But, I, who had lost consciousness in Pyokdong, a thousand *ri* from Pyongyang, found myself in a bed of a big hospital in Pyongyang two hours later.

I felt as if I were in a dream.

I learned that I had brought to Pyongyang by a plane the fatherly leader sent in person.

Still not feeling reassured with such measures taken the fatherly leader asked about my condition and told the medical workers to take a good care of me.

Overwhelmed by emotion I could not keep back tears rolling down my cheeks.

As the leader took care of me with more than paternal love like this I came to life again so that I may work for the people and attend sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader is a benevolent sun and father who brought me back to life and brought me up as I am today.

Therefore, I am firmly determined to practice every loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung following his leadership for ever and ever shine his immortal Juche idea and achieve innovatory successes in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

My Impression of Korean Women

Women work at their work place. They regard it as the greatest happiness to take up a job.

Thanks to the "Labour Law" enacted on June 24, 1946, right after liberation, the eight-hour working day, the equal pay for equal labour regardless of the sexes and the system of social insurance were introduced.

On July 30, the same year, the "Law on Equality of the Sexes" was promulgated. Under Japanese imperialist colonial rule the Korean workers were forced to work for 12 to 14 hours a day and when they fell sick, they were thrown away like worn-out shoes. At present a mother with more than three children under the age of 13 works for six hours and receives the wages for eight-hour labour. The women enjoy a 77-day maternity leave with full pay. They take a paid vacation for 14 to 28 days every year. They recuperate themselves without charge at sanatoria or at recuperation centres and their travelling expenses are also free.

They are given medical care by the doctors in charge of sections or the clinics attached to their enterprises. When something is wrong with their health, it is discovered immediately. The same conditions are provided for the cooperative farmers. It is rare to be seen even in other socialist countries that the peasants enjoy such medical care. The more they work, the higher their living standards will rise and the more rapidly the socialist construction of the country will be promoted.

A broad avenue of learning is open before the adults who were once deprived of the right to learn and kept away from the benefits of culture. In particular, women are enrolled in the mothers' schools which serve as the base of their ideological education.

They study the great leader President Kim Il Sung's works and history of the revolutionary struggle and carry on a campaign for reading one hundred times the book entitled "Let Us Learn from Kang Ban Sok." The policies of the Workers' Party of Korea are also the subject of their study.

I visited a class at work in a factory, where I realized that all women there took part in the two-hour study conducted before and after work and at lunch time.

Every family I visited had the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung hung in place of honour and Selected Works of Kim Il Sung on the desk.

I was overwhelmingly moved by a resolution of the women to go through thick and thin for the implementation of the Party's lines and policies, regarding it as the greatest pride to become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, by a boundless reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung and a strong desire to think and act in accordance with the ideas and intention of the President and build up their fatherland under his leadership.

And yet, the Korean women are not self-conceited. They are gentle, graceful and kind, dressed in national costume of charming colours. They are precisely the new, communist type of women of Korea.

Yamashita Masako
(A Japanese woman)

Worthwhile Working Place of Women

We have recently visited the Chongjin Net Mill most employees of which are made up of women.

The "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" is respectfully set up in this mill lying on the beautiful coast of the East Sea, and the mill offers every favourable condition conducive to an independent and creative life for women who are working and studying at their heart's content.

A fine building of mill furnished with a hall of culture, clinic, and public service establishments as well as clean nursery and kindergarten in the sunny place—everything we saw are permeated with the great love and favour of the fatherly leader who is desirous of enabling our women to add lustre to their political life through worthwhile working.

"Most employees of our mill are made up of house wives and furthermore, women occupy nearly all posts of workshop- and workteam-heads. Housewives are making a great role, indeed," a functionary of the mill said and guided us to a cotton yarn shop.

In the sunny work-place the placard "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" caught our eyes and we saw women workers wearing white apron and beautiful kerchief were skilfully working, moving to and fro swiftly between lots of machines—dishevelling machine, yarn twisting machine, and so on.

Among them there are those women workers in their thirties and forties who have several children. They work 6 hours a day and yet receive wages for 8 hour work.

Now, we made a halt in front of a yarn twisting machine bearing the following courteous inscription upon it: "Machine which was inspected by the great leader during his on-the-spot guidance." We were overwhelmed with a feeling of reverence.

On May 7, 1957 the fatherly leader paid a personal visit to this mill and, in front of the machine he showed a great affection for the workers here which they could never forget for ever. At that time the fatherly leader taught that women should continue with their work for a long time and reliably defend their revolutionary post even after they were married. He acquainted himself with such problems as modernization of equipment for net production, management of nursery, guarding the health of women workers and so on, and gave a great solicitude for them to free our socially-liberated women from the burdens of labourious work and household chores.

In order to repay the great benefit of the fatherly leader, the workers made a determination full of loyalty and greatly contributed to the development of the fishing industry of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Despite the tremendous state expense, in order to revolutionize and working-classize women, our Party positively encourages women to launch out into society and urges many more of them to take up work."

Sincerely recollecting the fatherly leader's teaching, we stepped in the Fish Net Workshop. The pennants of Chollima Workshop, Double Chollima Workteam and Chollima Workteam hung up here and there attracted our attention firstly.

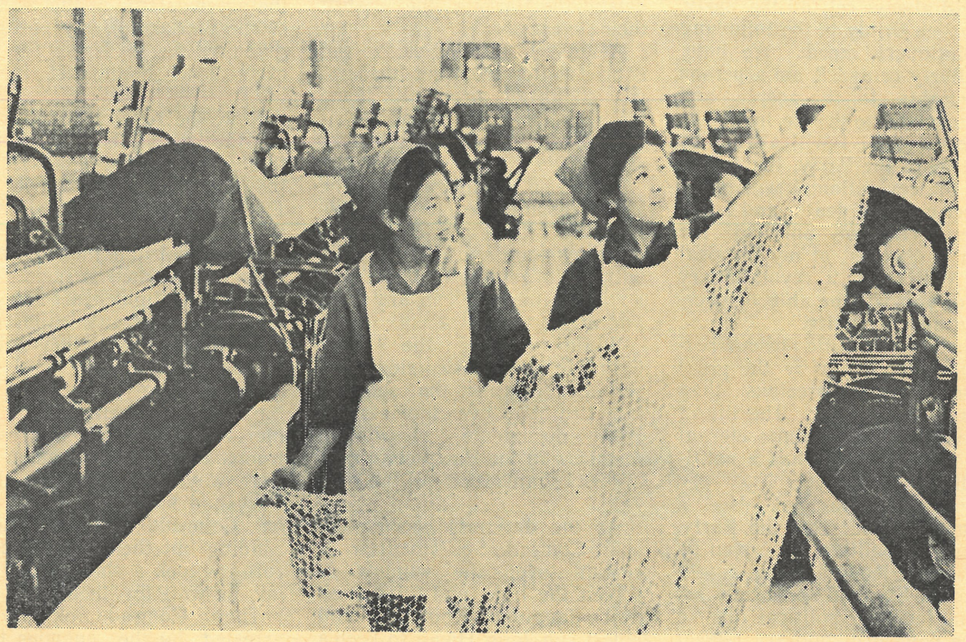
"That woman is Comrade Choe Jong Suk who was given the precious present by the great leader at the meeting of the active industrial workers last year. She is the head of Double Chollima No. 1 Mothers' Workteam in the mill and a kind mother for her children at home," said a functionary acting as a guide to us indicating a middle-aged woman who was absorbed in her work.

It is not confined to her alone who makes her political life shine on the worthwhile road of revolution for the sake of the great leader and the glorious Party.

There are veteran women members of the Workers' Party of Korea including Kim Su Gil, Fish Net Workshop Chief, who had defended the mill during the severe Fatherland Liberation War and lived and struggled together with the mill for nearly 30 years, and also those women innovators such as Tae Ju Ok and Pae Gum Ju who had overfulfilled their assignments of Six-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule and are fulfilling their daily tasks two to three times.

Various kinds of nylon, polyethylene and cotton nets are turned out endlessly through each net machine. Women workers in a clean work dresses are doing their job pleasantly by observing modern net machines sent by the fatherly leader.

Animated by a gallant spirit as they had fulfilled the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the last year's plan two months ahead of set time, the workers of this mill are now powerfully waging their struggle to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule in the vigorous "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" under the revolutionary slogan of "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in response to the call of the great leader.



Working women turn out plenty of high-quality fish nets

Leading a Precious Political Life

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the course of your work, you may encounter difficulties now and then, may be confronted with various complex problems and may waver from time to time. In such cases, you should always rely on the Party, and stick firmly to the following revolutionary creed: We have the Party centre; I am a person who fights for the people and am resolved to devote myself to the revolution; I will always be faithful to the Party, the people and the revolution; I will never regret my own death; and I will never corrupt my political life even at the cost of my physical life. With such a revolutionary creed, you will be able to overcome any difficulty."

The political life of our revolutionaries given by the great leader is more precious than their physical life. The life of a revolutionary becomes eternal and brilliant as he has a political life.

Comrade Cha Sok Ho, a woman member of the Party, values the political life given by the great leader above anything else. She had splendidly safeguarded her political life in those days of temporary retreat during the last Fatherland Liberation War, a period of serious trials.

It was October 1950. The land of Hwangju was visited by trying ordeals of temporary retreat.

In an acute situation Comrade Sok Ho's husband, the then Chairman of a Party cell, went to the County Party Committee together with the Party members.

While anxiously waiting for her husband's return, Comrade Sok Ho recalled vividly to her mind an emotional day when she and husband had received the membership cards of the Workers' Party of Korea simultaneously and made a firm pledge on their way home to defend the Party at the cost of their lives.

At dusk Comrade Sok Ho got a brief letter from her husband who could not drop in at home for a sudden change of the situation and took the road of retreat.

In the letter he gave her the Party assignment to keep attentively the Party documents in her custody and fight bravely without forgetting that she was a Party member in any time and at any place.

While reading the letter Comrade Sok Ho worried herself about the fact that she was failed to hand over the valuable Party documents of 20-odd members in the Party cell to the higher organization of the Party.

As the darkness become deeper, Comrade Sok Ho drew a curtain over the window to screen the light and let her eldest daughter Kum Nyo and eldest son Jong Hwan to keep a watch outside the house. And then she entered a back room to be used as a meeting place.

Looking up to the fatherly leader's portrait, she reflected on the past days when she had led a worthy life, keeping the Party membership card in her bosom, under the benevolent care of the great leader, and made a firm determination:

"I had followed the miserable life knowing no human treatment in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But, fatherly leader! You have kindly brought me up as a full-fledged master of the liberated country and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

"I'll never fail to preserve the precious title of the member of the Workers' Party of Korea given by the leader to the last even if it should cost me my life."

Now, she respectfully transfered the great leader's portrait to a safety place, and wrapped the Party cell documents and Party membership card in oil paper and put them into an earthern pot and then buried it deep in a kitchen garden.

With a light heart she left home with her five children. It was midnight when they got out of the village.

Before long a gang of ruffians blocked their way. It was the US imperialist aggression troops and their henchmen who were waylaying there for them. They had made a raid in vain on Comrade Sok Ho's home. Finding out their departure, the ruffians took a shorter way and lay in wait for them.

Thus, Comrade Sok Ho was arrested by the enemies together with her children. Atrocious torture was inflicted upon her. The enemies dragged out Comrade Sok Ho and menacingly called upon her to give in the Party documents and membership card.

"You rascals say you demand the Party documents and membership card from me? Impossible, indeed, even if it cost me my life!" With burning hatred, Comrade Sok Ho barely quieted her thumping heart.

She answered in a sharp voice, "I don't know."

The villainous enemies madly sprang upon her and gave a random thrashing to her with leathern whip, snarling "We are well informed about the fact that your husband left home leaving the documents behind!"

She became black and blue all over, and was stunned several times. Nevertheless, she kept her lips locked.

To break the steadfast faith of the woman Party member the wicked enemies put her to the rack of all sorts. After their futile attempt, they placed all of her sons and daughters in a row before her and bawled out: "We'll kill all of your kids if you don't hand over the Party documents and membership card to us! What would you do?"

Kum Nyo, Jong Hwan, Jong Un and the rest of her five children looked right at her face as if they were asking their mother never to submit to the enemy. Her heart was rent by conflicting emotions: (All is over with us now? No, it should not be so. I couldn't send in the Party documents and membership card even if my children and I should meet death.)

Comrade Sok Ho kept mute and silent.

The blood-thirsty US imperialist wolves brutally killed her five children in her presence.

But, the enemies themselves trembled with fear before the steadfast revolutionary faith of the woman member of the Party who fought in defence of her political life given by the fatherly leader.

Some days after, Comrade Sok Ho was dragged out to the execution ground together with the imprisoned villagers.

With longing eye Comrade Sok Ho looked out over the land that the fatherly leader had given to her and the Kupo Plain where held the Party documents and membership card which she defended at the risk of her life.

"Though I may be killed the Party documents and my Party membership card would be kept intact. When my comrades come back after smashing the enemies they'll find out the Party cell documents and membership card without fail..." Her heart was full of boundless pride as she could safeguard the Party, remaining true to the political life.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" the shouts of *Manse* (hurrah) from the execution ground echoed round the Kupo Plain.

The confused enemies pulled the trigger in a great hurry.

But, their evil bullets missed the heart of Comrade Sok Ho.

Comrade Cha Sok Ho, a woman member of the Party, had a narrow escape from the fate of death in the execution ground.

As it has the Party members who fight dedicating their youth and lives willingly for the sake of the great leader and the Party Centre, the Workers' Party of Korea has been firmly strengthened into an ever-victorious steel-strong Party.

Well, the members of that Party cell who came back to their village from the arduous temporary retreat held the first Party cell meeting at Comrade Cha Sok Ho's house, putting up with due respect a portrait of the great leader on a room wall and continued their proud Party life thereafter.

Really, it is the highest honour and greatest happiness of our Party members and working people to value and brighten the lofty political life given by the great leader and uphold the glorious Party Centre forever.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION STRONGLY DENOUNCES U.S. MANOEUVRES LAYING OBSTACLES TO FAIR SOLUTION OF KOREAN QUESTION

The Women's International Democratic Federation issued a statement recently on the occasion of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People.

The statement noted:

The Women's International Democratic Federation voices solidarity with the south Korean women, intellectuals, students and workers in their gallant struggle against the fascist dictatorship and for democratic freedom.

The Women's International Democratic Federation, together with all the peaceloving forces of the world, supports the demand that the "UN Command" be disbanded, all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag withdrawn and the armistice agreement replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Women's International Democratic Federation strongly denounces the Pak "regime" for its brutal fascist suppression and the United States for its manoeuvres gravely threatening peace in this region and laying obstacles to the fair solution of the Korean question.

The Women's International Democratic Federation believes that its national organizations will conduct various activities for expressing support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

"Pak Jung Hi Military Regime Is More Ferocious and More Vicious and Truculent Than Any Others Existing in This World"

Speech of Kwon Mal Ja (Gist)

Kwon Mal Ja, Korean student from Japan who left a university in south Korea at the halfway mark, infuriated by the brutalities of the puppet south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," spoke at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels. In her speech Kwon Mal Ja branded the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as the thrice-cursed unpardonable fascist dictatorial regime and indicted it to the fair-minded people throughout the world.

She told the conference about her horrifying experiences in Seoul: She was walked away to the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" and subjected to sexual torture and compelled to write a false "confession".

Recalling that she was taken by force to the KCIA on August 5, 1975 when she was studying in south Korea, and tortured to confess that she "plotted against the Pak regime," she continued:

I had a dim consciousness and I was so exhausted that I could hardly sit. With a mere desire to live I said what they wanted to hear from me and sealed with my thumb the paper they had prepared.

In so doing, I had no idea that this would be used as an "evidence" proving the "campus spyring case" invented by them and hurt my schoolmates and involve their sacrifices.

For ten days after I was walked to the KCIA I was subjected to all sorts of threat and tortures and compelled to write a false "confession".

It forced me to make a solemn "pledge" that I would remain silent about my experiences in the KCIA. They yelled: "Don't say anything about tortures here, otherwise you will be detained again and punished severely."

My experience testifies that the Pak Jung Hi military "regime" is more ferocious and more vicious and truculent than any others existing in this world today.

On November 22, 1975 the Pak "regime" made a noisy fuss about the so-called "campus spyring case" to tide over its crisis. Among those implicated in this "case" are many students who were arrested due to my false "confession".

Between 1974 and 1975 the Pak Jung Hi "regime" fabricated the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "second case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", arrested thousands of students in south Korea and referred them to trials to impose upon them heavy penalties up to death sentence. In April last year the gangsters killed eight guiltless personages on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party".

Not content with this, they took 436 Korean students from Japan who were studying in south Korea to the KCIA and tortured them to fake up the "campus spyring case".

Besides me, many other Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea were taken to the KCIA and tortured to make false "confessions" which were later used in faking up a case. Among Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea there are many students who were subjected to tortures and humiliation and compelled to seal papers with their thumbs like me.

Many of them do not go back to Seoul. Most of them keep silent for fear of surveillance and retaliation from south "Korean CIA" operatives in Japan though they want to tell their experiences. They do not want to pronounce their names for fear that this may hurt their relatives.

In the method of faking up "anti-government cases" the Pak Jung Hi "regime" puts into the shame Hitler who set fire to the Reichstag to have a pretext for the crackdown upon the leftist forces.

The Pak Jung Hi clique do not hesitate to invent whatever false cases to keep its regime. The gangsters are committing such hideous brutalities as torturing people and violating their human rights and raping women.

After achieving their primary object of wresting a false "confession" from me by torturing me for several sleepless nights, they sexually assaulted me.

Besides me, there is another girl student from Japan who suffered from such a sexual attack. Though she wants to tell everything about her experiences, she refrains from doing so as her parents strongly reject this.

When I was in Seoul, I often heard that south Korean girl students were taken to the KCIA and raped or put to "sexual torture".

Through my experience I came to know clearly that this was true.

The brutal tortures employed by KCIA involve *karate* chop making the victim lifelong crippled, whiteglow lamp torture causing deliration to the victim, "sexual torture" causing mental humiliation to women, drug torture making the victim to speak out against his will, bamboo needle torture depriving the victim of his life after several months, electric torture, water torture and torture without sleep.

The KCIA operatives faked up the "campus spyring case" in April 1971 and jailed So Sung and his younger brother, Korean students from Japan, and put them to monstrous tortures baffling human imagination.

They threw them into a torture room and put them to electric torture, water torture and airplane torture every day. Not satiated with this, they employed against them the most hideous "Jinghis Khan cooking type torture" baffling human imagination. They hung Mr. So Sung upside down and burned his face. Then they threw him into a hot stove.

Owing to this hair-raising outrage, Mr. So Sung had serious burns all over. His mascular movement was paralyzed. He was unable to blink his eyes, because his eyes lost their function. And he was unable to turn his head, his jaw and neck scorched all over. Disfigured with scars of bloodcurdling

torture, his original face was hardly recognizable.

In October and November 1972, they arrested even opposition "national assembly" members—Kim Nok Yong, Li Jong Nam, Kim Gyong In, Li Se Gyu, Cho Yun Hyong, Pak Jong Ryul, Choe Hyon U, Kim I Hyon, Hong Yong Gi, Yu Gap Jong, Cho Yon Ha—and put them to brutal torture.

KCIA agents arrested Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the Law College, Seoul University, on charges that he backed the students who fought for the democratization of society.

They put him to water torture, airplane torture and the whiteglow lamp torture which they termed "latest type".

When Prof, Choe fell unconscious, they took him to the sixth floor and put other clothes on him and threw him down from the window of a lavatory, killing him as they had planned. Then they announced that he committed a "suicide" and refused to hand his body to his family.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" also put to all sorts of brutal tortures the eight personages, who were executed on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party". They tortured Mr. Ha Jae Wan till his stomach was ripped. Mr. Ryo Jong Nam was deprived of all his fingers in tortures.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which has committed so hideous tortures refuses to hand dead bodies to their families for fear that their brutalities may be exposed if they are medically checked. So, they cremate them and hand the families only the remains.

These facts are only part of savage tortures inflicted by the Pak "regime". Even at this moment, too, guiltless personages are put to brutal torture and killed in cold blood in the underground torture room of the KCIA on Namsan Hill.

At the time when the Japanese militarists invaded Korea in the past, Pak Jung Hi betrayed the Korean nation. He became a lieutenant of the Japanese army and slaughtered Korean patriots, wearing a Japanese sword at his side. And today he is repressing and killing south Korean people. But the people of the world do not know this fact well.

He arrested Kim Ji Ha, a well-known dissident poet, tortured him and put him on trial. He arrested south Korea's ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, ex-"Presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung, ex-"fareign minister" Chong Il Hyong, former university president Mun Dong Hwan and 4 other professors, 7 Catholics, 4 pastors and lawyers—20 in all—and staged trial farce on the ground that they called for the restoration of democracy.

All these facts prove again that Pak Jung Hi "regime" is a fascist regime without precedent.

Today in south Korea, students are put to death even when they distribute a handbill criticizing the present regime.

The student circles formed in the universities and colleges were all dissolved.

On the instruction of the KCIA, students are forbidden to organize independent functions, meetings or circle activities except they are mobilized to attend government-patronized functions sponsored by the school authorities.

In the schools there are special agents implanted by the KCIA. They disguise themselves as students and watch every movement of the students.

In Seoul University permission has to be obtained beforehand in case more than 10 students gather on the campus.

A police box was newly set up in front of the main entrance of Seoul University. Hundreds of mobile police stand ready here at all times. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is blustering that this is the "biggest" police box in the world. The setting up of the biggest police box in the world in front of the gate of a university—this is an example symbolically showing the fascist nature and the ferociousness of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" today.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, bootlickers of the foreign imperialist forces, is utterly indifferent to the interests and desire of the people. The gangsters are only bent on gratifying their greed for power and lining their own pockets under the patronage of their master.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is seeking division, in stead of reunification, and a fratricidal war, in stead of peace. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" backed by foreign aggressor forces is bent on perpetuating the national split.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" pursues the treacherous aim of keeping the country divided into two parts indefinitely in violation of the North-South Joint Statement that has enjoyed the support of the entire south Korean people.

This "regime" intends to keep the Pak Jung Hi one-man dictatorship in south Korea by perpetuating the split of our nation into two and remain in power permanently and wallow in luxury, utterly indifferent to the tragic death of people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique leave no brutal methods, plots and tricks untried to cover up its treacheries and gratify its lust for long-term office.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is suffocating people by blindfolding their eyes and stuffing their ears and sealing up their mouths. It is desperately trying to divert elsewhere their grievances at it.

This "regime" is making a fuss about the fictitious "threat from the north" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere among people. The gangsters fake up a "case" in every three days to lead the people's attention elsewhere and maintain their fascist regime.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which is barely maintained with US-made weapons and Japanese currency is only seeking reliance upon outside forces, national split, war and plunder of people and personal luxury and glory.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have committed a thousand and one vices. The hideous malfeasance the Pak Jung Hi clique practised, involved in the "Lockheed" scandal and "Gulf" oil scandal, the targets of world criticism, was exposed at the US Congress hearing, too.

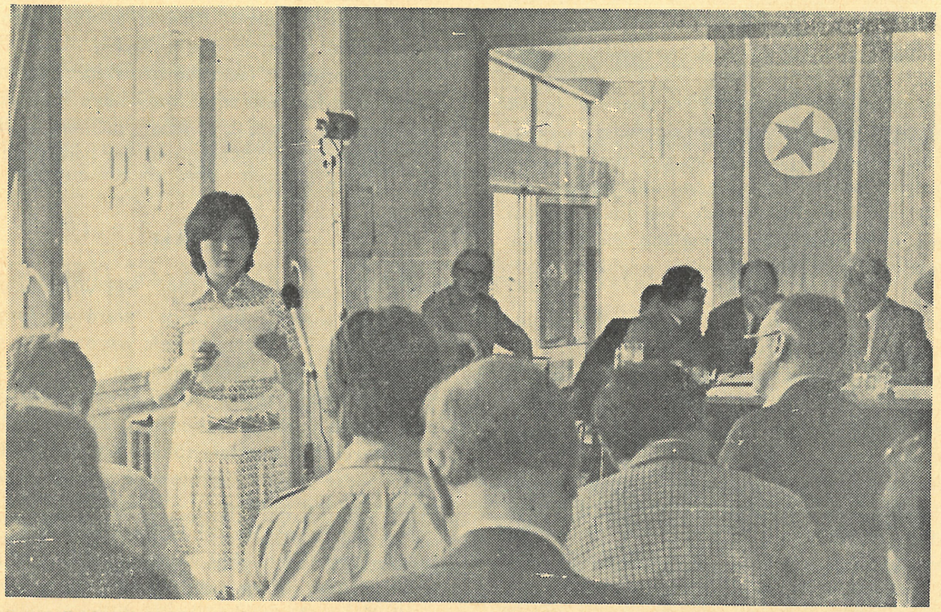
We must not let the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime go scotfree.

Unable to tolerate all this any longer, the south Korean people are waging the vigorous struggle for the right to live and national reunification in the teeth of brutal repression.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is not only the enemy of the south Korean people but the common enemy of the fair-minded peoples throughout the world who respect justice, democracy and human dignity.

We must under no circumstances pardon the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which denies the south Korean people elementary and basic human rights and has turned the whole of south Korea into a huge prison in the true sense of the term.

I hope that all the fair-minded peoples throughout the world will raise their voices condemning the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which has imposed such unbearable sufferings upon the south Korean people. And I appeal to them to extend support to the people of south Korea ardently calling for human dignity, democracy and national reunification and stretch out the hands of rescue to the students and democrats now in prison.



Kwon Mal Ja exposes and condemns the atrocities committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium

South Korea—a Hell on Earth (2)

Richard Engle
Strol Nancy
(American Social Workers)

THE HELPLESS

We got to Masan on Monday afternoon, a weekday. Peasants from nearby villages were seen there to market their trifling produce. Most were in rags of all descriptions. They were not hawking but entreating passers-by. They were desperate; their earnings were not enough to feed their children and old folk, not to speak of themselves.

Most people had nothing to sell but themselves. Economic conditions in Masan could hardly give a job to them all. In many cases men carried baggage on an A-frame on their back or pulled a small cart... .

A woman and her son of about ten were drawing a cartful of refuse. Perhaps from their job, they were both dingy and seemed to sleep on the cart at night. Their skin was discolored with skin diseases.

When the boy gazed at us we read in his eyes that he was prepared for death. His exhausted mother was staggering to pull the cart. We stopped, filled with pity and indignation; we could not see them impassively. We could not but feel we Americans were trampling them down. They might not know what was working in our mind.

People who could not sell ware or themselves were struggling for survival like that family.

The streets littered with garbage were appallingly filthy. But not a piece of recoverable refuse. Boards, wood or half-burned coal were gathered clean as soon as they were dropped. People were searching about for any recoverable rubbish. They picked up anything any better than what they had.

They were also those who seemed to have given up hope temporarily or utterly. Sitting on the street still they were awaiting something. With her baby lying asleep at her side, a woman was sitting on a blanket...The dust covering them showed they had been there in that way for hours. While other women sitting on the street were begging for money to get something to eat, that woman was only sitting mutely, awaiting something, without hope in life.

CHILDREN

There were many children who were working either with their parents or by themselves, without going to school though it was Monday. They were carrying a load too heavy for a growing body...Many of them looked languid and weary. Undernourishment from infancy told on them.

At least half of adult women we saw in Masan had a small baby strapped to their back. There were more children than in Seoul, Pusan and other major cities. In overcrowded Masan it will become harder to feed the growing children and afford jobs to them when they have reached the working age. The babies most of them worn out from diseases, appeared to be hardly able to live out the winter.

PUSAN

Pusan seen through the bus window was a small port town. Buildings were all single-or two-storied. Lining the streets were empty shops or eating houses. Like elsewhere, the majority of the population lived in slums. Streets were paved only in the downtown, business, commercial, and military-related quarters somewhat animated.

But these places had nothing to do with the masses of the people.

The Tongyang Tourist Hotel was housed in a building so thoroughly western-styled that foreigners staying there did not feel themselves in south Korea. In tourists' areas stores were no different from those in the United States or Japan. The projects of such stores themselves are big waste and a typical expression of the anti-popular conception of the south Korean authorities.

Shops in Pusan, particularly tourist shops, sold gimcracks, scummies. The commodities, having nothing to do with the daily life of the people, were mostly western; the only traditionally Korean worth mentioning was *Insam*: and that, transplanted from Japan and labeled "MADE IN ROK" after a period of growth in south Korea. The jobless swarmed. We went up a nearby hill, where there was a park with an observatory commanding a view of Pusan.

Like any other parks, it had no facility for children. What could be seen from the observatory was a land of darkness where the ill-clad and hungry masses of the people were subjected to brutal military fascist suppression and groaning under the double and treble exploitation and oppression.

FUTURE

There is another aspect—the proletariat versus imperialism. And here is a cause of resistance and revolution. Collective work at factories will make the labour of the south Korean people of a social nature and organize the workers. As they drove away Japanese imperialism in the past the Korean people will surely drive out US imperialism and Japanese militarism from south Korea.

Masan has a history of struggle; and history is always on the side of the people. But the upheaval will not be confined to Masan. All Korea will fight the imperialists and their stooges. As Americans who have witnessed with our own eyes the poverty and repression reigning all over south Korea including Masan we only felt dejected.

The Korean people will come forward in the struggle for freedom and independence, in the cause of reunification. The success in this struggle calls for the support of the world people. We have a great deal to do for that in the United States and Japan.

Sweep off neo-colonialism and imperialism!
Down with Pak Jung Hi!

Miserable scene of south Korean woman

South Korean Women Suffering from Prison, Torture and Slavery

US paper "Workers' World" carried an article reporting the miserable life of south Korean women under the headline, "South Korean Women Suffering from Prison. Torture and Slavery".

Reporting that the south Korean women were groaning under the cruel dictatorial "regime" backed by the occupation forces of US imperialism, the paper pointed out that the US imperialists—the illegal occupationers of south Korea—are trampling underfoot the political and human rights of the south Korean people.

The paper laid bare and condemned the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique—the hirelings of US imperialism—are making desperate efforts to check the advance of the people against the "government" through the fabrication of various fascist evil laws.

Citing concrete examples, the paper brought to light the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique deprive the south Korean women of their elementary rights for politics and labour and harshly oppress and exploit them while selling out many women to foreign monopoly capitalists as their playthings or life slaves.

The paper stressed that the south Korean women turn out in a struggle against the US imperialists and their running dogs and that their struggle gradually assumes the character of political struggle with organization.

"THE US MUST WITHDRAW HER TROOPS OF AGGRESSION OUT OF SOUTH KOREA WITHOUT DELAY"

—MOUNTING VOICES OF THE WORLD PUBLIC—

"The five-point policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and reflecting the wishes and will of the entire Korean people is a fair and just policy for Korea's reunification.

"Reunification of Korea is the most pressing demand of the times which cannot be checked by any force on earth.

"If the authorities of the US ignoring the trends of the times act rashly history will give them a telling blow."

(From the statement of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Society)

"The imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique resort to all conceivable means and methods to split Korea for ever and keep south Korea as a military base of US imperialism. This evokes a strong protest on the part of the progressive people of the world. The US troops must pull out of south Korea and the just resolution on Korea's question adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly must be brought into realization."

(From the Mongolian newspaper "Ulan Od")

"The US has hitherto described her military occupation of south Korea as conforming to a UN 'resolution'. Now that the UN has adopted the resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the US has no pretext or plea whatever but to implement it.

"The 'ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty' can not form an excuse. Speaking of this treaty the US concluded with the south Korean puppets, it is an illegal document running counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign armed forces from Korea and the peaceful solution of Korea's question.

"It is an illegal document also contradictory to the North-South Joint Statement which rejects foreign forces in the solution of the Korean question as well as to the resolutions of the 28th and 30th sessions of the UN General Assembly. It is an illegal document inconsistent with the UN Charter and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"The non-existent 'threatened southward invasion' can not be a pretext. Reality shows patently that the threat prevailing in Korea is not that of any 'southward invasion' but that of northward invasion.

"The US will not be able to mislead the world public opinions with 'threatened southward invasion' as an excuse.

"The US must withdraw her aggressive armed forces from south Korea immediately."

(From the special information on Korea announced at the 3rd standing committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization)

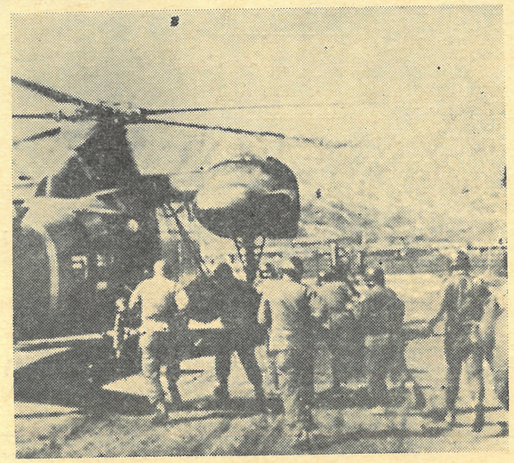
"We strongly demand that US imperialism must disband the 'UN Command' immediately in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, withdraw its troops now occupying south Korea under the name of 'UN forces' and replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

"If the US, defying the UN resolution, tries to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops and continues its machinations to fabricate 'two Koreas', its aggressive nature would be laid bare more glaringly in the eyes of the world."

(Members of the "Study Group of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students in Europe)

"If US imperialism, going against the trends of the times that call for independence, should be not out of south Korea and continue with aggression, intervention and division machinations, it will not escape a shameful defeat".

(Head of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe)



The US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea are running amuck to ignite another war

US Imperialism Dealt Hard Blows in All Parts of the World

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are now waging a vigorous struggle to safeguard independence of the country and national dignity denouncing all the invasions and interferences of US imperialism.

* US IMPERIALISM MEETS OPPOSITION IN ITS MILITARY INSTALLATION SCHEME IN INDIA

In India the military installation scheme of US imperialism is denounced.

In his speech at the parliament, the Indian defence minister declared that the US imperialists' military base constructed on the Island of Diego Garsia on the Indian Ocean poses a serious manace to the security of his country.

Reminding the fact that an air base has already been built on the island for new-type reconnaissance planes and large aircraft, he denounced that adventures of US naval reconnaissance planes can affect the territorial jurisdiction of India.

Many M.P.s, vehemently denouncing the US imperialists hastening the new military base project on the Indian Ocean, condemned that they continue with their military adventures instead of learning lessons from their serious defeats in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

* ECUADOR DECIDES TO CONTROL AMERICAN OIL MONOPOLY'S ACTIVITIES

Ecuador's State-run Petrolatum Company has decided to control the production and management in that country of the "Texaco Gulf", one of the monopoly companies of US imperialism which have plundered Ecuador.

This step is another telling blow to the American monopoly company that has been engaged in large-scale oil robbery in Ecuador.

* MOUNTING STRUGGLE IN THE FORM OF STRIKES IN THE US

Throughout the United States now hard hit by the prolonged economic crisis most serious since World War II, strikes of the working people for the right to existence and better conditions take place in rapid succession.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the US imperialist reactionary authorities there were 1,055 strikes in that country during the first three months this year.

This means that there were an average of 352 strikes a month, or 11.7 a day.

* STRENGTHENED SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Solidarity and cooperation of the non-aligned countries are being strengthened with each passing day in the common struggle to oppose the US-led imperialist aggression forces and to safeguard the independence of the country and national dignity.

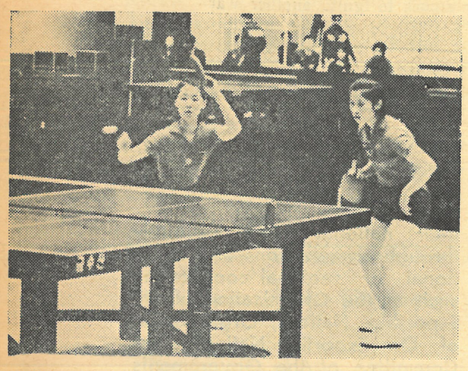
They are now safeguarding their national interests jointly through organizations of international or regional cooperation such as the Organization of Oil Exporting Nations, Organization of Ore Exporting Nations, Joint Committee of the Governments of Copper Exporting Nations, Aluminum Producer Nations' Association, Natural Rubber Production Nation's League, International Association of Bauxite, Latin America Energy Organization, Latin America Banana Exporting Nations' Alliance, Latin-America Sugar Exporting Nations' Alliance, etc.

This has driven to the wall US imperialism that had dictated and dominated these nations.

Mutual congratulations among our players and players of other countries deepen friendly feelings

THIRD ASIAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, AN ATHLETIC MEET OF FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY AND ADVANCE

Our players in women's doubles

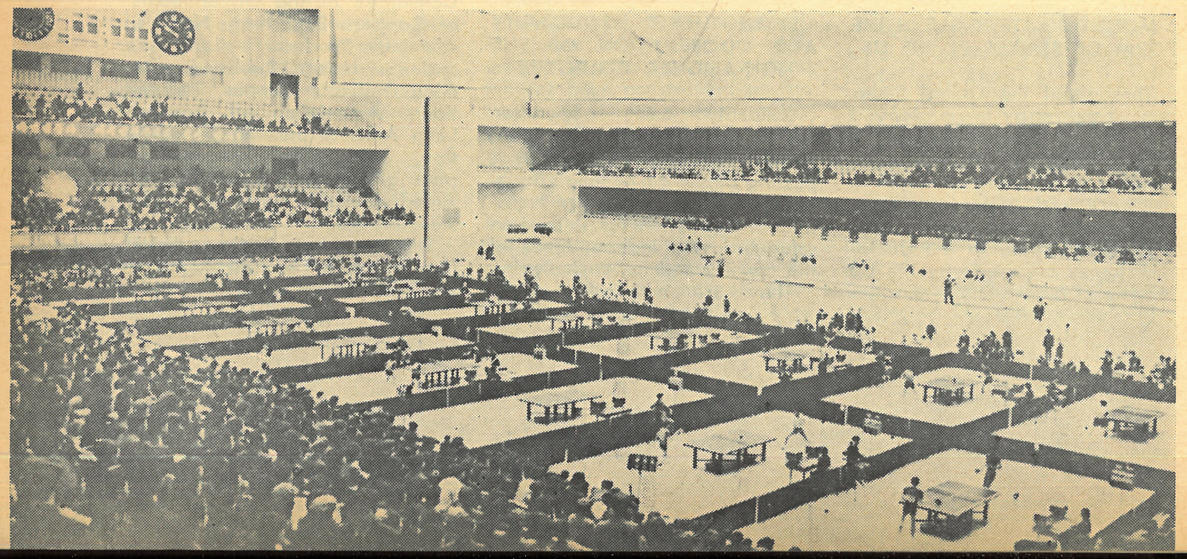


The Third Asian Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang, the capital of Juche Korea, from April 25 to May 7 drawing keen interest and expectation of the Asian people and table tennis fans the world over was participated in by 450-odd players and table tennis delegations from 31 countries and regions of Asia.

The table tennis championships held successfully with the common goal to create a new Asia under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence and to develop the Asian table tennis movement has powerfully demonstrated the friendship and solidarity among the Asian peoples and sportsmen and greatly contributed to consolidating this friendship and solidarity.

The whole course of the friendship games which presented hot competitions among Asia's first-rank players including the world and Asian champions was a patent demonstration that table tennis, very popular in Asia, is making rapid progress, producing promising new faces in a large number and has reached a very high plane in technique. The recent championships which has splendidly occasioned a further development of Asian table tennis with mutual imparting has written a shining page in the history of the Asian table tennis as a championships of friendship, solidarity and advance.

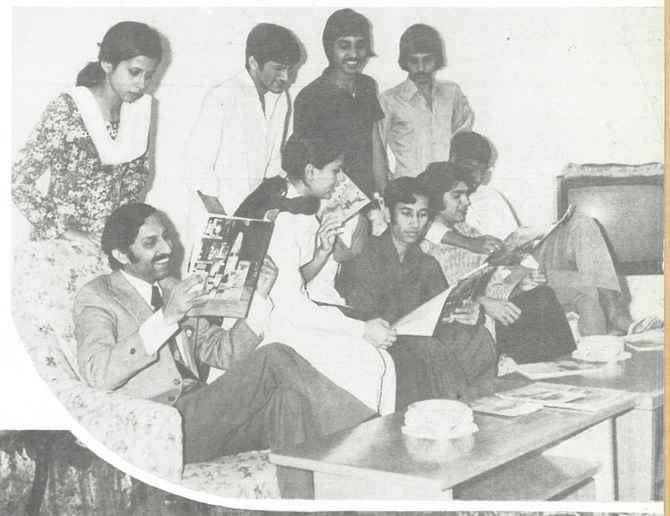
A scene of the games



Our women's players placed first in the team events

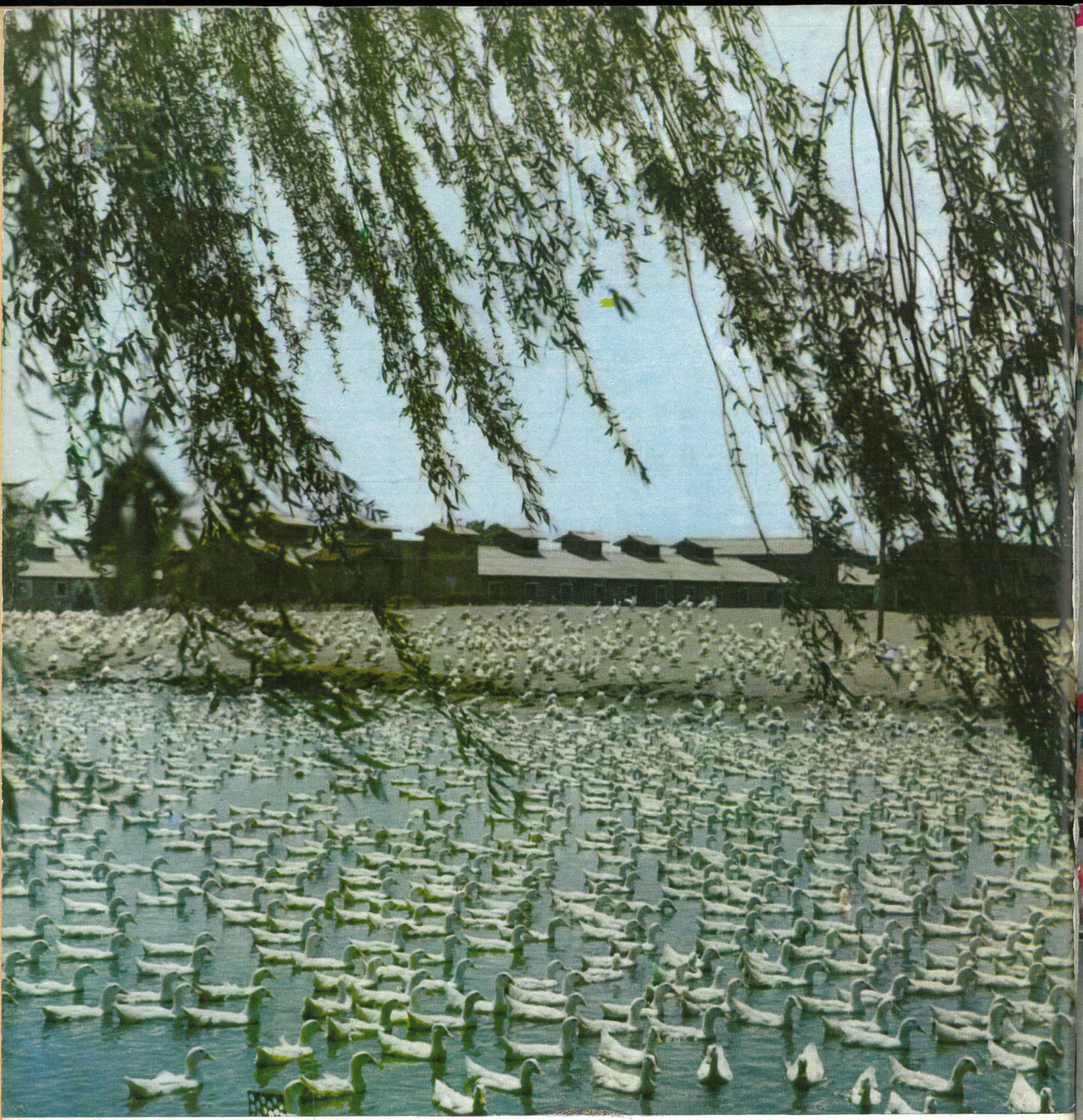
Our Chang Won Hyong came first in junior singles

Players of different countries at rest after a day's games



Delegations to the 3rd ATTC spending a happy day at the celebration of May Day, international holiday of workers of the world

STACK 3



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Women of KOREA

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